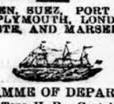
The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,058 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
CATHAY	2983	503	M. de Horne	2nd Aug.
*PARRAMATTA	5579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
SIAM	3341	560	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*CARTHAGE	5013	1050	G. N. Hector	23rd "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "
*MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Pardit	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*VALETTA	4911	1020	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BRINDISI	3542	550	E Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2264	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all parts, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipat Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4 000	14th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	6th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	7th August.
ELEKTRA	P. Merga	4,200	600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR (new)	C. Bechtinger	4,000	650	7th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deci
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1 0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, at BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
IMPERATOR.	C. Bechtinger	4,000	650	11th Aug.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE splendid passenger steamer CLAN BUCHANAN, 3,000 tons, Captain MILLAR, will leave Bombay for Genoa direct, on or about the 30th July.
The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.
For cabin plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Streets, Bombay, July 16th, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.
This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Pankahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th June 1887.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA OR LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 26, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 6-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COARSE CUT SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growths.
Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin As. 10. Large tin Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'S CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	6	0
Half-Bottles..... "	4	0

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S MILK OF ROSES

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

EUREKA SKIN CURE.

A SUPERB AND NEVER FAILING REMEDY

FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description, Specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which after a few applications quickly disappear and allows the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.

Per Bottle, 12 Annas.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART REMOVER.

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stock, specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.
GLASS AND CROCKERY.
HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.
HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.
SADDLERY.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE AND FANCY GOODS.
STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
PHARMACY AND DISPENSING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
PURVEYORS, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT, TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAUTION!

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED. KANGRA VALLEY,

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents,
PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free 1lb. samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

"SUPERIOR"— WATERPROOF SEASON '87
RELIABLE SEAMS AND PROOFING— CLOTHING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments, including
HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, Stylish, Light and Durable ..... from Rs. 24 0
Thoroughly covering the Dress, Pretty Neutral Tints in the new Electric Cloth.

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROW, } BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33	0 Cash,	Rs. 36	0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints	" 36	0 "	" 39	0 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE,

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

COD LIVER OIL.

A SELECTED NORWEGIAN OIL.
Bottled expressly for us. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR"	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR"	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY"	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL"	" 28 0
"SPECIALLY SELECTED"	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL"	" 32 0
"EAST INDIA"	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD DAMA DE LEBOSA"	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY malt amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars .Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or more gallons.

PHILLIPS' FOR ALBUMS.

A Choice and New Selection.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES,

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT.'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
Best Black Alpaca	... 6 8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	... 7 8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14 8
The Automation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14 8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	... 14 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 8 8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 10 8
Brest Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12 8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	... 4 8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STEAMER "COUNTY OF YORK" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th July 1887. MacIver Line.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between THOMAS LIDBETTER and HENRY STEAD has this day been DISSOLVED by a decree of the High Court in the suit of Thomas Lidbetter vs. Henry Stead as from the 1st June 1887. The undersigned will continue to carry on the business at Notary Public, Average Adjuster, Accountant, and Auditor, on his own account, at his present place of business, No. 10, Meadow Street.—Dated this 26th day of July 1887.—THOMAS LIDBETTER, Notary Public, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the estate of the late Lieutenant the Honble. E. W. H. WARD, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who died at Myingyan, Upper Burma, on the 10th July 1887, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within 30 days from this date, after which no Claim can be entertained.

W. W. HAMMOND, Major, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, President, Committee of Adjustment.

Myingyan, July 27, 1887.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive, adopt, and pass the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June 1887.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but one of whom is eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th instant to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 26th July 1887.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY,

for five months, say August—December 1887.

Forms of Tenders—Schedules A. and B.—can be had at this Office, where Samples also can be seen. Each Schedule can be tendered for separately.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed form and superscribed

"TENDERS FOR STATIONERY"

by 1-0 p.m. (Gunfire) on the 2nd August next.

Delivery to be given free on trucks at Waree Bunder. The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent. on the total estimated amount of the Contract as Security for the due fulfilment of the same.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. A. WINTER, Bombay Agent.

Treacher's Buildings (Fort) Bombay, 25th July 1887.

D. R. PUNDOLE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

VARIOUS KINDS of FANCY MARBLE CLOCKS, having full Calendar showing Days of the Week and Month and Moon, striking Hours and Half-hours on Gong, without Pendulum. "Negretti and Zambras" best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Different kinds of Gold and Silver Charms, &c. &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges Moderate.

CHURCH GATE STREET, Opposite Cash Bazaar.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.

MILD AND EFFICACIOUS,
ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN,
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF
IN A FEW MINUTES,
CHARMS AWAY PAIN
AND CLEARS THE LUNGS,
SO RELIEVING THE CHEST
THAT THE BRONCHIAL TUBES
HAVE FREE PLAY,
MOVING AS IN HEALTH
AND ARE SCOURED OF PHLEGM.
A CURE FOR ASTHMA
UNEQUALLED THROUGHOUT THE
ROUND WORLD OF
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.

THE following Testimonial has been received :—

179, Mount Road, Madras, 2nd June, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—I take the opportunity to tell and thank you that your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint, and I have recommended the medicine to many here, of which you might be aware from the orders you got from Madras.

Yours faithfully, EDWIN DE COSTA.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

THE late Cholera epidemic in Southern Europe, which visited with such fatal effects portions of France, Spain and Italy, brought forth many interesting facts concerning the treatment of Cholera by some of the most learned Physicians of the day. One and all, however, signally failed in their attempts to eradicate the disease. It was stated that the inoculation of cholraic germs had proved a signal success as a preventative, and a number of the best physicians, students of zymotic diseases, visited that portion of Spain where the vaccination had been carried on, as was reported, with such signal success ; but unfortunately these physicians have not been able to corroborate the reports that inoculation was a sure preventative.

If people would only carry to heart the good old maxim that "A stitch in time saves nine," and on the appearance of diarrhœa, combined with cholicky pains in the abdomen, at once take a dose or two of our *Cholera Drops*, the disease, being amenable to therapeutic treatment at this period, would at once give way. In writing the above lines we have an object in view, in putting before the reader the extreme importance of providing for necessity against this fell disease.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S CHOLERA DROPS

Are a specific remedy for Cholera and Diarrhœa, and invaluable in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid.

Give the medicine, in doses shown in the scale, every five minutes in a dessert spoonful of water until relief is obtained.

Should the extremities become cold, rub them well with turpentine, ginger powder, or any other warming application until warmth is restored. Apply hot bricks to the hands and feet, and a mustard poultice over the region of the stomach. Twelve hours after all symptoms of cholera have ceased, give a dose of castor-oil to produce a mild action on the bowels.

Do not delay in making your purchase or you may rue it.

Value Rs. per bottle.

COOPER, MADON & Co, Limited, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation called for TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 28th inst., motions to the following effect will be proposed—(1) by Lieut.-Col. A. B. Fortnam, "That, to enable this Corporation to make a grant to the Imperial Institute about to be established in London, the Chairman for the time being be requested to address Government with the view of obtaining their consent to the passing of a short Act empowering the Municipal Corporation to vote a sum not exceeding half a lakh of rupees for the above purpose." (2) by Col. Merewether, "That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the immediate carrying out of the following items referred to in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 1171, dated 25th April 1887, viz.—Street Pipe Sewers—1. Pipe sewers with gully branches and street syphons, Rs. 2,87,568 House Sullage—2 House sullage with gully and house pipes and trapped receptacles for liquid matter from privies, Rs. 8,37,331, Rs. 11,14,925." (3) by Thomas Blaney, Esq. 1. "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with an early report on the present quality of the water-supply as follows :—(a) The quality of water in the Vehar and Tulsi Reservoirs, including degrees of hardness. (b) The quality of water in the Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant Reservoirs, including degrees of hardness. (c) The quality of the filtered water distributed from the Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant Reservoirs, and also from the new 24-inch mains, including degrees of hardness. 2. Also a report as to the arrangements that are in force for drawing off from the service reservoirs ; the length of time the water in the two reservoirs is retained before delivery ; and the means that are used for cleansing the storage reservoirs, together with the cleansing intervals. 3. Whether the reservoirs or portions of them, and what portions are completely emptied, and at what intervals, and the means adopted for getting rid of accumulated solids within them. 4. Any additional facts bearing on the quality of the water-supply, the information for which is not specially called for in this resolution.

J. LEASK, Actg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secy, Town Council. Bombay, Municipal Offices, July 26, 1887.

NOTICES.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School room, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st March, 1887.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA, Honorary Secretary.

Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Bombay, 19th July, 1887.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 35 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June 1887, will be paid, on and after the 27th instant, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, B. & A. HORMARJEE, Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th July 1887.

ATRONISED BY CLUBS, MESSES AND HOTELS.

ESSENCE OF CHILLY.

Specially prepared by S. F. WYEED, 28, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KARACHI.

FOR SOUPS, BEEFSTEAKS, MUTTON-CHOPS, &c., a strong and superior preparation, very convenient and economical, palatable like Sauce, its primitive taste and qualities being fully preserved. Equally useful in the Kitchen as well as on the table.

A Boon in travelling and camp life
A Trial will satisfy any epicure.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE PARIS AND VIENNA EXHIBITIONS.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year. and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ended 30th June 1887.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th August next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.

2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd. proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, GREAVES COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar, particularly during the present damp season.

		1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS".	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS" ...	„ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the Estate of the late Captain E. G. REILLY, 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, will submit the same to the Undersigned on or before the 25th August, 1887, after which no Claims will be attended to.

JAMES GRANT, Major, 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, President, Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 25th July 1887.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT

INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM, Manufacturer on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government ; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen ..... Rs. 6
Small „ „ ..... Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle ..... Annas 9
„ Small „ „ ..... Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING, M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, a Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY ! !

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART FOREGLINS, RAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALER'S REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... „ 2-12 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS

(with power to increase)

In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments

Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

AGENTS.

Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 45, New Foras Road, Byculla.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE, GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c.,
DOOR-FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, INALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	20	23
Moselblumchen	15	..
(Graacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22		
„ „ „ 8 doz. Pints „ 31		

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co., Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 66 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 68 0	„ 80 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-NE-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES.		

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	„ 38 0	...
CLARETS.		

From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 15 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	„ 23 0	...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From J. ROSENER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZSCHARYARY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munzer-Bis Red Bars	„ 25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	...
Charles Lerroire very old Brandy**	„ 37 0	...
BURGUNDY.		

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	„ 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 25 0	...
„ „ *	„ 23 0	...
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 31 0	...
BEER.		

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 4	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „ „	„ 5 0	„ ...
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	...
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torchon)	Rs. 16 0	...
„ Finest	„ 18 0	...
Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son s Old Tom	„ 15 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 10 to 25 lbs. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey n tins of 2 lbs. „ 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 9
„ „ „	1 do.	1 0
„ „ „	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
	Re. 1 2	Re. 1 8
Asparagus	„ 2 0	„ ...
Asparagus, middle size	„ ...	„ 0 10
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Out Beans	„ ...	„ 0 12
Young Peas	„ ...	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ ...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 9, 1887.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India,—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundersbad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot, annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shooing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1-lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary throbings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 8 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Albert Hall, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Iran (s), from Cardiff; Java (s), Persian Gulf and Karrachee; Goa (s), Calcutta, and Ulan Macdonald (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Adova (s), for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah; Sumatra (s), Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah; Loch Etive; (s), Turcehl Anunziata; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London, &c. and Mathley Hall (s), Port Said and Liverpool.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE SPORTS.—There will be no sports held by the Mounted Light Horse on the ground behind the Marine Lines this evening.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The annual general meeting of the above institution will be held in the hall of the school this afternoon, at 5 p.m., when the directors' report of the working of the classes for the past year will be presented.

ARYA SUDHARMODAYA SABHA.—The thirteenth lecture—"Duties of Gurus and their Disciples"—in connection with the Sabha will be delivered in Gujarati by Goswami Shree Dwarkanandanacharyaji, Maharaj of Kamavan, at Madhav Bag to-day, at 6·30 p.m. Hindu gentlemen are requested to attend.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Rahoo, woman, a flour dealer in Grant Road, reported to the police on Monday the theft of a deadwood box containing currency notes and cash, gold and silver ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 270, from her house. Upon inquiries instituted by the police, a Pathan, who sleeps on the premises, was arrested yesterday forenoon on the Esplanade with the stolen box and the greater portion of its contents in his possession.—Dr. Convarjee Cowasjee, living at Chowpatty, reported to the police the theft of a silver watch, made by Messrs. Favre, Leuba & Co., from his coat pocket on the 23rd inst.

A CASE OF BRANDING.—Yangoo Sunga, a fisherman, was yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Raymond, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having, on the 11th instant, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife by branding her on the soles of her feet with a heated iron, at his house in Worlee. She is about 17 years of age, and was married to the accused about two years ago. She lived with him for about eleven days after the marriage, and then ran away to her parents' house at Colaba. She was brought back by the accused and then ran away again a few days after. She had since then taken every opportunity of escaping from him, but was repeatedly taken back by him. Accused admonished and punished her by tying her up and beating her. About fifteen days ago she left again at night, her husband took her back on the following day, and getting her home he tied her up with a rope near a fire-place, heated an iron ladle, and branded her about the soles of her feet. The woman suffered severely, and was attended by her sister-in-law, Murrie, until Monday, when the injured woman made a complaint to the police. The accused was arrested and the woman removed to the J. J. Hospital. The case stands adjourned to the 2nd proximo, pending the recovery of the complainant.

THREAD CEREMONY.—The ceremony of wearing new threads was performed, on Monday, among a portion of the Brahmin community, and some of the public offices and the schools were closed on that account and on account of Nagpanchmi and the Shrawani Somwar. By performing the thread ceremony, the Brahmins are said to cleanse their souls from the guilt of the sins committed during the previous twelve months. We may presume they are expected to make a firm resolution, too, to do better for the future, and avoid all proximate occasions of sin.—*Deccan Herald.*

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.—The question of handing over to Government the large piece of ground to the west of the Artillery barracks was hotly discussed at a recent meeting of the Municipality, when it was resolved that as the Municipality are at present pledged to Government not to alienate or otherwise dispose of the land in question, and as they are of opinion that no case has been made out that the land is required by Government for an immediate public purpose, the acquisition by Government of such a large area of land without either compensation or any other equivalent was to be protested against, and that a memorial should be addressed to Government on the subject.—*Sind Gazette.*

A HINDU MATRIMONIAL CASE.—Certain classes of native society in Karachi have been manifesting some excitement over a case which has been proceeding in the District Court. The suit was brought by one Ibrahimkhan Moosakhan, a nephew of the late Khan Bahadur Moradkhan, so well known in Karachi some years ago, against a woman named Jhandi, for restitution of conjugal rights. The claim was met by a complete denial of the marriage, and the evidence so far as it went contained certain rather painful disclosures. The Judge, however, succeeded to-day in bringing about a compromise in the following terms, viz:—That for the purpose of a settlement the plaintiff's claim against the woman be decreed, and the plaintiff forthwith divorce her; this arrangement to come into effect only after the payment by the defendant to the plaintiff of a sum of Rs. 1,000, which was agreed to be paid to him in considerations of large sums spent by him for the benefit of the defendant.—*Ibid.*

CHOLERA AND VACCINATION.—For the first time since the establishment of the institution, a Mahomedan delivered a lecture to Hindustani at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday last. About a hundred natives of all sections assembled, and on the motion of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mohamed Munshi, seconded by Munshi Rizauddin Ahmed, the T. S. Wolf was called to the chair. The lecturer, Hakim Mohamed Hanif of Madras, explained at length the causes of cholera, and said that its real and simplest remedy were *rosewater* and the *besoor stone*. He then dwelt upon the dreadful disease of small-pox among the children, and declared its true remedy to be *mare's milk*, an article difficult to obtain, and suggested that if the Government would try and procure a sufficient quantity of the milk, he was sure that many lives would be saved every year. The quantity of milk required for each child was two spoonsful daily for three days, one to be given to drink and the other to be rubbed all over the body. A child so treated would most probably never be attacked by small-pox. If by chance it got it, it would be of a very mild type, and its life would be in little danger. Vaccination sometimes required to be performed twice and thrice before the desired effect was obtained. And yet some re-vaccinated persons were attacked a second time. The lecturer said he was anxious to make known the remedies of other diseases for the benefit of the public, which native physicians as a rule had been accustomed to keep to themselves. Munshi Rizauddin Ahmed and a Mahomedan missionary made short but emphatic speeches, and the former suggested the founding of a native society composed of Mussalmans, Hindus and Parsees to revive the *Unani* and *Baidak* systems, which had lately been established at Calcutta, and which he considered would result in benefit to the country as well as to her children. Khan Bahadur G. M. Munshi briefly spoke in favour of the above suggestion; and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain S. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Mr. G. Ashley, Mr. J. Gabb and two infants, and Mrs. Hawkes.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES will be held on board the s.s. Clan Buchanan in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from tobacco or impurities, tartar, decay, gaseous lactar, soups decay, gives to the teeth a pearlike pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odours arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being compounded in part of honey and sweet herbs, is relished by the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sole wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 38, Farringdon-road, London.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

THOMAS LIDBETTER *VS.* HENRY STEAD.

AT the High Court yesterday, a suit brought by Mr. Thomas Lidbetter against Mr. Henry Stead, his partner in business, was called on before Mr. Justice Hayley. The plaintiff claimed to recover the sums of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 600, with interest on the latter sum; and prayed that the partnership, under the deed of partnership of the 22nd July, 1884, may be dissolved, that an account may be taken of the partnership dealings, and that the affairs of the partnership may be wound up. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, who was said to have left for China; but Mr. Bland, solicitor, watched the case for him.

Mr. Macpherson informed the Court that Mr. Stead had left for China, and was not represented. The plaint or written statement was not read.

Mr. Thomas Lidbetter was called and examined by Mr. Macpherson. He said he entered into a partnership deed with Mr. Stead on the 10th June, 1883. The deed was superseded by another, dated 22nd July, 1884; and the partnership had been continued until now. On the 15th May, 1890, Mr. Stead went to China with the intention of returning within three or four months. In China he did business connected with the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank; and was detained for that business until February last, and returned to Bombay in March. During his absence, the two partners corresponded. Until December, 1886, they were on friendly terms. Upon Mr. Stead's return, witness learned that he had brought a Japanese woman with him. Mr. Stead was married; his wife was in England. The Japanese woman lived with Mr. Stead first at Dadur, and then at Naigaum. Shortly after his return to Bombay, defendant came to office on the 22nd March, by which time Mr. Corke, who lived in the same compound, had complained to witness of the Japanese woman. When Mr. Stead came to office, witness was irritated with him. An altercation and a scuffle ensued between them. The scuffle began by Mr. Stead hitting witness hard in the face with his clenched fist. It did not draw blood; it drew blood from the teeth, and witness spat blood. From that day to this, they had spoken only on one or two occasions on strictly business matters. Since then, Mr. Stead had applied to this Court to have witness removed from the office of co-liquidator of the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, but the application was dismissed by his Lordship on the 14th inst. Witness knew that Mr. Stead had left for China with the Japanese woman. He had left without any reference whatever to witness. This was a breach of the articles.

Mr. Macpherson: Have you any confidence in Mr. Stead as a partner?

Mr. Lidbetter: None whatever.

The Judge: It was impossible for you to get on with him?

Mr. Lidbetter: He is a man totally void of truth.

Mr. Macpherson: The premium you had to pay to get into the partnership was Rs. 12,000?

Mr. Lidbetter: Yes.

Mr. Macpherson: Have you worked out what you have received on account, and what is to be returned to him?

Mr. Lidbetter: Yes, I have.

Mr. Macpherson: The amount due from you is Rs. 4,190-8-0?

Mr. Lidbetter: Yes, I am willing to give him credit for that in the accounts.

Mr. Macpherson: Do you claim credit for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 600 mentioned in the plaint?

Mr. Lidbetter: I do.

Witness, continuing his evidence, said that Rs. 2,500 were advanced by him in cash to Mr. Stead when he was going to China in May 1890 as a loan. Witness claimed no interest on it. The Rs. 600 was a loan from Mrs. Lidbetter to Mr. Stead on the 1st February 1890. Witness produced the voucher for the amount endorsed over to him. It carried interest. In the private accounts, Rs. 1,677 had been erroneously debited to witness and credited to Mr. Stead. Those entries ought to be struck out. It was admitted after considerable dispute by a letter of Mr. Bland, solicitor, dated 6th inst.

Mr. Macpherson applied for the partnership to be dissolved from the 1st June 1887.

His Lordship ordered dissolution of partnership, and made a reference to the Commissioner to take accounts of the partnership. In such accounts credit was to be given for Rs. 4,190-8 to the defendant as refund of premium without interest. The plaintiff was to have credit for the sums of Rs. 2,500 without interest and Rs. 600 with simple interest at 10 per cent. per annum from 1st February 1890 up to payment. The item of Rs. 1,079 in the private account for 1884, debited to plaintiff and credited to defendant on the 18th July 1884, to be deemed to be struck off the accounts. Further directions and costs reserved, with liberty to apply. Order for appointment of receiver discharged as from yesterday.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

THE hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; as I the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, in trusted by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhalshunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Vaorjee Unchra was recalled, and in further cross-examination by Mr. Starling, said the sale of his ancestral house was not notified to the Government, because it was not customary in his country to do so. Dhurumsay Poonjabhoy did not call upon witness at the plaintiff's house. Witness was not tutored in any way by Sundurjee, the plaintiff's uncle. When a son was married, disagreements generally arose in a family between the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law. In order to terminate such disagreements, a separation was agreed upon; the son was allowed to go and live separate, and was given his share in the ancestral property. The father was not willing, but was compelled to pay his share to the son when a separation took place. A son who sought such partition would first go to the caste to claim his rights; and would next go to the Durbaree Court. At Junaghur, Pasul, son of Cudvanoor, separated from the father and made a claim against the latter in the Durbaree Court. Witness was not in Junaghur or present in Court at the time. Witness said he knew of 25, 50 or 100 cases in which Khoja sons had compelled their fathers to partition the ancestral property in Kattiawar.

Nathoo Hajee, Mookhee of the Khoja community of Suparee in Kattiawar, corroborated the material statements of the last witness as to the Khoja customs of Kattiawar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling, witness said he came to Bombay about a month ago at the request of his uncle, who paid his railway fare from Dorajee.

Mr. Starling: Where do you live?

Witness: In a bungalow.

Mr. Starling: Where is the bungalow?

Witness: I don't know. I live in a bungalow with my uncle Tija and others.

Mr. Starling: You have got a new turban on; who gave it to you?

Witness: My uncle Tija recommended me to buy a new turban, and he bought it for me in the market.

Mr. Starling: But it is similar to that of the last witness.

Witness: It may be. I don't know. I came with a letter from Tija, and went to Cassumbhoy, the plaintiff.

Mr. Jardine: If it would save the time of the Court, and I may at once say that we have brought down the witnesses, that we are feeding them and keeping them together.

Mr. Starling: Did you see Cassumbhoy in Suparee?

Witness: He may have been there. I did not see him there.

Mr. Starling: Who will pay you for your loss of business during your stay in Bombay?

Witness: I don't want anybody to pay me. My uncle told me to come here, and I have come.

Mr. Starling applied that two of the documents put in on behalf of the plaintiff be sent to Dr. Lyon with an officer of the Court.

The Judge: Let Dr. Lyon attend here.

Mr. Starling said that, in that case, it would not be necessary to apply for an order of the Court; but Dr. Lyon had many duties to attend to and could not conveniently come here.

The Judge: You don't want Dr. Lyon to make a chemical analysis of the documents. (Laughter.)

Mr Starling said he simply wanted them to be shown to Dr. Lyon.

Mr. Jardine thought his learned friend was raising a suspicion against the documents without any cause.

The Judge said he could not allow the documents to be removed from the Court; but gave permission for Dr. Lyon to come and see them in Court at his convenience.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE AND THE BENI-ISRAELITES.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Sunday afternoon, in their school premises at Khadak, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine being invited to be present on the occasion. After the children had given two hymns in Hebrew and Marathi, the thirty-third annual report of the Society was read by the Secretary, Mr. Abraham Daniel Pezarkar. We give some extracts from the report which was adopted by the meeting:—

For several years past, the income of the Society has always fallen short of the expenditure, and the fund reserved for building a House for your Society's wards has had to be drawn upon. But to this necessity your Committee were not put last year, for which, under God, they are much indebted to the generous donors, who cheerfully responded to their appeal. The income of the Society was larger by Rs. 433-2-7 than that for the previous year, whereas the disbursements were Rs. 894-4-9. The enhanced income of your Society, during the year under report, is due chiefly to the increase in the subscriptions collected for the Society in the Mofussil by its Beni-Israel agents, and your Committee would direct your attention to this circumstance with great gratification and pride.

It is painful to have to state that none of the synagogues here or at out-stations have made any contributions during the last year. That such should have been the reception given to your Committee's appeals for support by so many bodies is much to be regretted. It cannot be that they are not aware that your Society supports not a few from Bombay and upcountry.

There were in all 30 persons receiving aid from the Society during the last year, of whom 4 were new admissions. The number receiving relief at present is 25, four having found other means of support, and one having died. The names of the present wards, with the amount they received, are printed in detail in the list herewith appended.

The Chairman, who on rising was cordially received, said:—

I am glad to see that in spite of the inclemency of the weather to-day, such a large number of you have come here to this school to hear the result of the year's beneficence; now, I have no doubt that if the community were more largely known there would have been a larger attendance still, because of the interest of the subject and of the necessities of the case. For all these gatherings where we meet to deal with charities are in Bombay the principal occasions when people of whatever nationality or religion or training, can meet together on common ground. To some of us who look upon this day as holy, the reasons for which we have not are holy too. No more practical outcome of religious sentiment can, I believe, be found than that which concerns itself with the widow and the orphan, the old and poor. Now, in listening to the report, one is struck with the careful way in which the Beni-Israelite community have helped each other. I am glad to see that other people have come and helped them too. But considering the fact that the community is scattered and rather small, it is most creditable to them that the report should be of such a character that the Asylum Fund should stand with a balance of about Rs. 5,000, and that there should be, especially in the Mofussil, such determination to help these charitable objects. It seems to me particularly appropriate that the meeting should be held in this school. For as the wants which are sought to be relieved arise from poverty, one remedy that exists for it, and which has been successfully applied in Europe as well as in Asia, is education. I think it remarkable that so many children, girls and boys, should be brought in to receive the education that they get. Marathi, their own language, they are learning both to read and write; English, the language, perhaps, most useful in India and also in Europe, they are studying up to the fifth standard, and besides that, something has been done in the way of technical education, which gives opportunity to the cleverer boys to get on more rapidly in earning a good income. (Applause.) It is well known that the children of Israel have at all times been remarkable for their intelligence. Without that they would not have had that power of adapting themselves to so many climates, and so many painful circumstances for so many centuries. With the help of education, of course, all these faculties are sharpened, and now, that they are settled in countries like this, and under a civilized Government, the opportunity of going ahead becomes, I think, greater and greater. We have heard to-day those little girls singing us some of the songs that "once did sweat in Zion glide." (Applause.) It was particularly pleasant to listen to them, as it came unasked. The first sound that saluted us, when we came into this room, was the golden tongue of Rhoda. But there was a time when there was a natural dislike to sing those songs in the presence of the stranger. I suppose the whole world, Christian as well as Jew, has been touched, and profoundly, by that noble psalm, which expressed the distress and sorrows of the people when they sat by the streams of Babel, and the Heathen came and asked them to sing, one of our poetesses describes it:—

> "From hearts oppressed with grief did they require,
> A sacred anthem on the sounding lyre,
> O come, they cried, rejoice us with a song,
> Music and mirth the fleeting hours prolong.

But the invitation prevailed not: the captives turned their heads away, saying—

> "Shall Rahel's daughter hear that blessed sound,
> Shall songs divine be sung on hostile ground?

And with that they refused. For many centuries, I say, that feeling lingered in Europe. That time has practically passed away, and the wail that used to rise every Sabbath from the Synagogue has disappeared, a nobler feeling of toleration has come over the world, and now they have the same great opportunities that other nations have. I was reading the other day one of the debates in the English Parliament exactly forty years ago. It was on the question whether the Jew should sit in Parliament. Up till then, some had been elected, but they had never sat. It happened that year that one of the Rothschilds was elected for the city of London, and the Prime Minister proposed to make arrangements by which he should take his seat; and the debate was remarkable, because on that occasion two men who afterwards were conspicuously antagonistic to each other, I mean Mr. Gladstone and the Earl of Beaconsfield, both supported them in a most eloquent and strenuous advocacy of the advantages to the State which would result from the admission. The debate was remarkable, too, for its consequence, because it helped him to the pre-eminence in politics which Benjamin Disraeli afterwards obtained. The name itself of that statesman is interesting, and ought to be particularly interesting to you, for I think that Disraeli is almost the translation of the name by which your community is known—the son of Israel. (Applause.) Then there was no peer from the Jewish race. But I believe this year, for the first time as it has happened, another Rothschild has gone higher than the House of Commons, into the House of Lords. Up till, perhaps, that time, or a little time before, it might be said of the children of Israel that in these countries, where often they received but little protection, they were strangers and pilgrims, as all their fathers had been, much the same as those Chaldeans, I mean Abraham and Isaac, who wandered on from one place to another, and whose descendants for a long time found no country of their own differing from those of the other nations. Their different characters and habits were perceptible. *Dura mater sanna non informaquit nadum.* That statesman, whose name I have quoted, afterwards, writing the history of those times, I mean Lord Beaconsfield, drew attention to the fact that, I suppose, is of interest to us all, where he mentions how the Saxon, the Solav, and the Celt have adopted most of the laws and many of the customs of those Arabian tribes, of their literature and their religion. They are, therefore, indebted to them for much that regulates, much that charms, and much that adorns existence. Among other things he mentions the sacred rest of the seventh day, and the psalms which have so often expressed in all parts of the world, and to such diverse minds, both in trouble and in joy, some of the deepest feelings of men. Now it seems to me that we may study this picturesque and highly interesting subject here in Bombay, the centre of most of the religions of the world, of the fire-worshippers, the followers of the Vedic philosophies, the different sects of Mahomedans of every kind. Here, too, we have this peculiar branch of the Jewish community. To pass on to a more practical point, it is pleasant to me how they avail themselves, as much as possible of the opportunities of education which are offered to them. I am glad to see that drawing is receiving so much attention; and I do not doubt that the effect before long will be witnessed in the number of boys that will get places in the great manufactories and workshops of the city. I was glad to meet to-day in the Synagogue a gentleman whose services as examiner in the University are often availed of in the Hebrew language. I hope that more and more students will go in for the higher course, so that those who like such studies may continue to get into the Medical department of the Government, and to hold those commissions in the Army which I see many of your race now hold, and which I know from the evidence of boundsons and regimental records have been held by many all this century. I have taken the trouble to make a little inquiry, and I find that in the last year or two several have taken the degree of B. A., and some have gone to Oxford, some to Edinburgh. That, I think, is a fact full of promise. I quite agree with all that my more eloquent brother, Mr. Justice West, had to say about the special characteristics of the Jewish intellect and the advantage of developing in all relations, particularly those that strike the fancy, those careers which I have mentioned. One remark of Lord Beaconsfield has been little regarded, for it seems to me a fine generalisation, that is, that in one art in which the moderns, perhaps, excel the ancients, I mean music, the Israelites have been most distinguished: we have had a pleasant illustration of this to-day; and there he mentions how some of the greatest professors of that charming art have come from among you—Mozart and Mendelssohn.

Mr. Justice Jardine then alluded in fitting terms to the recent death of Sir Barrow Ellis, who, when in Bombay, had taken much interest in the Beni-Israelites; and after noticing the care with which the charity appeared to be administered, and complimenting the Reuben and other Jewish families for their liberal assistance to all philanthropic endevours, resumed his seat. (Applause.)

Mr. Nana Moroji proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his very interesting and instructive address.

The proposition having been seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang was cordially carried.

This terminated the proceedings.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AT POONA.

THE first sitting of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission at Poona was held on Monday:—

The first witness examined was Mr. Waman Shewram Apte. He said:—I was educated in the Deccan College up to 1880, when I passed my examination for a Master of Arts at the Bombay University. I took degrees in languages. I adopted my profession for education in the same year, and became the manager of a new English school. The Deccan College is an unaided institution. The fees last year amounted to Rs. 4,500; and the Government grant was Rs. 3,000. The College has a principal and four professors. At present there are 102 students, the majority of whom are Mahratta Brahmins. There are one or two Madrasees and Mahomedans. There are no Parsees; there was one last year. Seventeen out of 51 students who competed for the University Examination passed in the first year and 25 out of 82 in the second. I have found many persons who join the educational profession eventually abandon it for other vocations in life. The salary of a head master of a school ranges from two to seven hundred rupees a month. It takes a man about ten years to get the maximum. Native graduates enter the department on Rs. 50. They would enjoy that salary until a vacancy occurred or received promotion through merit. I think there is a sufficient amount of attraction to induce some of the best native graduates to enter the service. Some of the natives are competent enough to teach up to the B. A. standard. Some subjects of the M. A. standard could be also taught by natives. As time proceeds, it would not be necessary to have all European principals in colleges. Natives would be found capable of taking up the office. I did not read the views given by the Calcutta educationists to the Commission to make them run in harmony with mine. I consider there should be more native inspectors of schools. This witness read a long statement on the educational system in general, but as it would occupy too much space if given in *extenso* it has been omitted. In reply to Mr. Fernandez, witness stated the Judicial Department was made attractive to graduates in consequence of the good salaries.

Mr. Waman Abajee Morad volunteered to give his evidence next. He said:—I am the head master of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. I entered the Educational Department in 1864. I took the B. A. degree of the Bombay University. I first held an appointment as an assistant master on Rs. 150, I held for four years, and then got Rs. 300 to go to Karrachi I then joined the Ratnagherry High School. I do no inspection with in the Educational Department except what falls to my share in the large schools. The present school to which I belong has more than a thousand pupils of all castes and creeds, who learn up to the Matriculation standard and compete for degrees in the University. We educate as many Mahomedans as come to us. The number is small. We have in all about 40. We have scarcely any Europeans or Eurasians. The Christian boys prefer the European and Mission schools. About four-fifths of the fees go to the support of the school. I am of opinion that there should be more native inspectors Mr. Narayanbhai Dadvekar, on being examined, said:—I was formerly Director of Public Instruction in Berar. I was educated in the Elphinstone College, Bombay. There were in all 75 scholars when I was there. When I was there, there were four professors. The progress of the boys in those days was greatly due to Europeans supervision. My first appointment was in the Secretariat at Bombay, which I held for three years. I drew Rs. 50 and rose to Rs. 105. Then Rs. 150 as Deputy Inspector of Schools. I retained the appointment for five years and rose to Rs. 250. I got Rs. 1,000 as Director of Public Instruction at Berar, and was there eight years. In Berar, I had a European inspector under me. I think native inspectors, from their position, have greater opportunities to remove prejudices and encourage local boards to spread education. I think native inspectors superior to European inspectors. I am of opinion that the time has arrived when natives can teach up to the B.A. honours, but only in special subjects. They can do so in mathematics, Sanscrit, and Arabic, but not in English literature and natural science. We should retain our colleges as Government institutions. I would rather that professors of sciences be obtained from English colleges. They should be matured and experienced men. As this would involve some difficulty by the appliance of the pension rules favouring young men more than it would elderly persons, I would suggest an alteration in these rules to make the offer inducing.

Mr. Patwardhan Sitaram Vishwanath, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, was next to offer his evidence as follows:—I entered the department in 1867 on Rs. 50. I have six districts under me as educational inspector; also some native States. I find no difficulty in my work. I think we have sufficient natives as inspectors. As to Europeans and natives as inspectors, I think half-and-half the best plan. My reason for stating that it is not necessary to have European inspectors is that many schools perfor them. European professors are best in English, Latin, history, and natural science, logic and mental and moral philosophy are also best taught by Europeans. Natives are too poor to follow literary pursuits. I know no native who has taken up learning for learning's sake.

To Mr. Chatfield: I believe that natives do read such books as Sir Charles Forner mention.

Mr Vithal Narayen Pathack, Head Master of the Satara High School, said he entered the Educational Department in 1866 as head master of Dhulians Rs. 300 As regards varnacular school, he thought native inspectors to be better adapted. He had read many books on philosophy, and mentioned some. He considered Professor Wordsworth a very able person for teaching history.

Professor Bhandarkar was the last to be examined. He said:—I am Professor of Oriental Languages in the Deccan College. I took my degree in Bombay in 1869. I entered the Educational Department as a dukshana fellow in January 1860. As such, I thought as well as learnt. In 1864 I was appointed head master in Rind on Rs 800. I wrote works in Sanscrit, and publishes several articles on the subject. As far as Professors are concerned, Europeans should not be lessened, but the number of inspectors should be lessened. It is to avoid friction that I would suggest native inspectors be not allowed to examine European and Eurasian schools. He also spoke on several of the subjects discussed by the others, and his views ran in the same channel as others.

For the Archæological Department, the only person examined was the last witness. He stated he had long conversations with Dr. Burgess on that department. He referred to a Government resolution giving a grant of Rs. 5,000 towards researches. He objected to inscriptions of antiquity being circulated to only certain individuals, the discretion of the selection resting solely with the head of that department. These should be circulated among native students more largely than is done. The most of these were sent to Germany. General Cunningham had sent some to him and Pundit Bhagwanath. He suggested that Government should publish these inscriptions, and any scholar who may wish to inspect them might do so.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	55 45	55 0	51 71	58 11
July 25, Monday ...	0 90	0 71	0 85	0 51
„ 26, Tuesday	0 90	0 86	0 70	... ...
Total ..	57 25	56 57	53 86	58 62
Total corresponding date of last year ...	75 57	80 89	77 2	79 16

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
25th July up to 10 a. m.	0	68
Previously registered	53	3
	53	01

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

THE prospectus of the Racquet Tournament in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana has been prepared. It is as follows:—

1. The racquet tournament will be played off during the polo tournament, which will probably be held during the last week in September.
2. All officers of any of the services and members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana are allowed to enter.
3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5.
4. The winner of the tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared.
5. The Cup is not to be taken out of India.
6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the Cup permanently.
7. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a gold racquet with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing room of the Racquet Court.
8. In the Final the best of five and in all other rounds the best of three games will be played.
9. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.
10. The matches will be played under Prince's Court Rules.
11. It is requested that the names of all persons wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 15th September 1887 on which date the entries close.
12. The winner in 1885 was Mr. B. B. Russell, R.E., and in 1886 Mr. H. G. Gell.

H. B. THOMSON,
Hon. Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the Directors' report for the year ending the 30th June:—The directors are glad to state that the Company's business is progressing satisfactorily. The directors have succeeded in making an appreciable reduction in the item of working expenses. This is partly neutralised, however, by the increased loss on exchange, which, on the other hand, is in part due to the increased business done during the year under review. The profit made this year is rather more than double that of last year, and the prospects of the Company for the future are good; at the same time the directors now wish to carry out the policy of making substantial additions to the reserve fund; experience teaches that this course is the best calculated to attract and retain permanent investors, and a substantial reserve fund is the foundation of a sound business. A steady dividend of 8 per cent. is sufficiently good, but your directors feel themselves justified in recommending a dividend of 9 per cent., and trust you will confirm their action.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The gross profit made is	12,273	0	4
Less depreciation on shop furniture and workshop tools at 5 per cent ..	816	7	10
Leaving a balance of	12,956	8	6
Less a dividend of 9 per cent	9,000	0	0
The balance	Rs. 3,956	8	6

It is proposed to carry to reserve fund. You will be asked to elect a director in place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election, and also to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration. The directors are of opinion that the transfer fee of one rupee is too high; they have therefore called an extraordinary general meeting to propose a reduction in the amount of the transfer fee.

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 16th July 1887 were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 55,549-0-0; and for goods, &c., Rs. 90,385-15-0, making altogether Rs. 1,45,885-15-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 175-7-10. During the corresponding week in 1886, the receipt were Rs. 1,47,481-12-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 1,71-4-8.—*Times.*

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The total Traffic Receipts of the South Indian Railway for the week ending 23 June 1887 were Rs. 94,551-12-2 showing a decrease of Rs. 8,774-2-10 as compared with the earnings for the same period of last year. Of the total sum Rs. 53,340-2-1 is debitable to Coaching and Rs. 41,211-10-1 to Goods Receipts. The average receipts per mile are Rs. 145-13-2 as against Rs. 159-2-0 for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in the merchandize receipts of the 1887 period is principally due to a falling off of Rs. 6,400 for the carriage of Madras Harbour Works stone; other decreases appear under the headings of grain, piece goods and salt.—*Ibid.*

NELLORE-TIRUPATI BRANCH LINE.—Two trains, one each way, will be run on the Nellore-Tirupati section of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, on and after the 1st of September next, by the South Indian Railway Company, who will work for such journey occupying about 6 hours. A passenger will thus be able to leave Tirupati (Renigunta) early in the morning, and reach Nellore at noon; and start early in the afternoon from Nellore, and reach Tirupati at nightfall. We understand that the arrangement under which the South Indian Railway Company are to work this section of the line, where there are to be ten stations, is, practically, that the State pays for the actual working expenses, and that the surplus profits, if any, will be divided in the proportion of 1 to 3.—*Ibid.*

BURMAH.

NEW TRADING PRINCIPLES.—According to a Rangoon paper a new mode of dealing has been introduced by itinerant vendors of Surati cloth. They induce credulous people to buy on credit and then without any call for payment file a suit in the Court of Small Causes for the value of the goods sold putting their own prices on them and in some cases demanding payment for things never even bought.

CRIME IN HANTHAWADDY.—During the week ended the 9th instant three dacoities and two robberies are reported to have been committed in the Hanthawaddy district. During the same week one robbery and dacoity occurred in the Pegu district, one of the dacoities being attended with murder.

RANGOON CATHEDRAL.—We observe with regret that work on the new Cathedral in the Diocesan School compound is at a standstill again, and we hear rumours that some defect has been found in the plans, which have to be referred back again to the architect in Madras. It seems a pity that local talent has not been made more use of—for these delays must cost more money than would have brought the Architect over from Madras that he might consult the authorities and the contractors, and see the ground. It seems also a pity that the Committee do not take the public more into their confidence, and let it be known exactly why this work proceeds so tardily and expensively.—*Rangoon Weekly Budget.*

NATIVE ARTFULNESS.—A Burmese woman was arrested on Sunday under the following circumstances. She professed to be able to double any quantity of gold or silver given to her and to this end succeeded in inducing a woman at Laumadaw to give her some gold bangles and other jewellery to experiment upon in her presence. She called for some mud, placed the jewels in them and, after repeating some incantations, ordered the owner of the trinkets to inhale the contents of a phial which contained chloroform, and, of course, the dupe went off into a stupor, and the conjuror went off with the jewels.

DACOITY AT PEGU.—The appeal of the seven Burmans, respectively, named Kyouk Tine, Nga Kyaw, Toke Gyee, Poh Thin, Pho Ge, Nga San and Nga Pew, who were convicted of dacoity by the District Magistrate of Pegu, was heard by the judicial commissioner last Monday when Mr C. G. Christopher appeared for the appellants. The accused were tried for two dacoities committed by the same gang in two adjoining houses on the same night, and his honor pointed out that the lower Court should have framed two separate counts instead of including, as had been done both the dacoities under one charge. The first appellant Kyouk Tine made a confession on his arrest and surrendered a great part of the dacoited property. Nga Kyaw and Toke Gyee also made confessions, and these three appellants gave accounts of the details of the two dacoities which tallied with each other. The fourth appellant Poh Thein was named as an accomplice by the first three appellants in their confessions, and he was further identified as one of the dacoits by independent witnesses. His honor upheld the finding of the lower Court in regard to these four men. With respect to the remaining three appellants however, his honor observed that their case rested on totally different grounds. These men had been mentioned as accomplices by the confessing appellants, but beyond these confessions there was no evidence whatever in any way to prove their complicity. In the absence therefore, of corroborative evidence, the conviction of Pho Ge, Nga San and Nga Paw could not be sustained, and his honor accordingly directed their acquittal and release so far as this case was concerned.—*Rangoon Times.*

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 0 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 0 4
Brisket and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 0 6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a JUNIOR PRESS READER.—Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

MEMORIAL WREATHES and CROSSES.—Beautiful and Chaste Designs in white everlasting Dress Flowers. Description and price on application to F. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, and 169, Mools Road, Mazgaon.

FOR SALE, a brand new MAIL-PHAETON, mahogany coloured, full morocco leather lining, brass work, all polished. The whole of the iron work has been made to order by Messrs. Selby of Birmingham. Can be seen at the FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

EVERYBODY wonder how we can sell our Crockery and Glassware so cheap; our Wineglass at one anna each and Plain Soda at two annas each beat everything hollow.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

BRILLIANT EARRING FOR SALE.—Old Mine Diamonds, 10 rutlees in weight, and of the finest water. Price Rs. 1,050. Apply to "JEWELLER," care of this office.

WANTED, a Second-hand GALLEY PRESS. Apply to "PRESSMAN," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE property in Rampart Row, known as TEMPLE BAR, will be sold by auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on the premises, TO-DAY, Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

GREY HORSE, nearly 15 hands, perfectly quiet and sound, age 4. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen at 6 hours' notice. Write to DELTA, care of this office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Ladies' Shoes at a great reduction at Mrs. JACOB HUNT'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, Apollo Street.

BROUGHAM, WITH INDIA-RUBBER WHEELS, quite new. The only carriage of its kind in Bombay. All the iron work specially manufactured by Selby. Full morocco lining, a perfectly noiseless carriage. Price Rs. 1,600. Can be seen on application to Mr. P. B. PRESS, Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE, a Lancaster's Instantograph 1-1, with a View Lens, three Double Backs and a Patent Drop Shutter. Bought new last year and now in good order. Cash Price Rs. 100, to be sold for Rs. 100. Address DICK, care of this paper,

COLABA HIGH SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, Colaba Causeway. PAREL HIGH SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, Elphinstone Road, (just outside the R. B. for "Elphinstone Road" and G. I. P. "Parel" station. These Schools (connected with the Wesleyan Methodists Church) are now open. Efficient Staff. Up to Matriculation. Usual Fees. Music. Apply at Schools or to Rev. G. W. CLUTTERBUCK, 56, Hornby Row, Fort.

COWAN'S GELATINO CHLORIDE PLATES, for Transparencies, &c., Just received. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS suitable for two Gentlemen with or without Board. English family. "M. L." 46, Nesbit Road.

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SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARQUES and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

OLIVE OIL.—If you really want Genuine Olive Oil below the market rate, 10 ans. per bottle and Rs. 6 per gallon, go to P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40, Medows Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £249,974-19-10 Stg.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—Two Spacious and Airy BUNGALOWS at Bandora with about 13,000 square yards of compound, suitable for European or Parsee families. For particulars apply to Y. A. LACKA and Co., Jakaria Mansion.

TO SELL, AT ONCE, Precious Ground, near Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay's Bungalow, at Chopatti Seashore. Buyers are requested to see Mr. Rogay's Manager at Nagdevi Street for full particulars.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TASMANIAN JAMS—13 different kinds. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Re. 10 per year.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white nansooks and mulls.
5 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases bacon.
20 " assorted jams and jellies.
24 " soap.
A quantity of hosiery, consisting of shirts, pants, bathing trousers, night caps, socks, stocking, table covers, &c.
On account of the concerned—
27 bags s.w.d. coffee ex s. s. Khiva.

AUCTION SALE OF LOAF SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on account of the concerned—
28 cases damaged loaf sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27st July, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN RAMPART ROW, KNOWN AS TEMPLE BAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 603 of 1877.

RUTTONJEE DOSABHOY BAXTERNA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....*Plaintiff*

vs.

DADABHOY DOSABHOY BAXTERNA, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Mazagon in Bombay aforesaid, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Khurseedbai, widow of the late Dosabhoy Eduljee Baxterna, deceased ...*Defendant.*

Pursuant to directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 9th day of March, 1886, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, on the premises hereafter mentioned,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. under the joint directions of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, and Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the abovenamed defendant.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Ruttonjee Dosabhoy Baxterna and of the abovenamed defendant Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxterna, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or building thereon, situate in Medows Street (on the east side, and in Rampart Row on the west side, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of, Fort, containing by admeasurement 365 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 82, Collector's new No 4970, old Survey No. 1,382, and new Survey No. 946 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Medows Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by Rampart Row aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property of Hyderally Cassumjee Borah, and on or towards the south by the office of the Paper Currency Department, and which messuage and building was formerly occupied by Mr. C Bounevialle as lessee thereof and is now in occupation of Mr. C. Marcks as a monthly tenant subject to the same terms as those contained in the lease to Mr. C. Bounevialle and is now known as the Temple Bar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the abovenamed defendant, in Rampart Row, Fort. Printed copies of Particulars and conditions of sale are ready, and can be obtained from the Auctioneers or from the attorney's to the parties.—Dated this 24th day of June, 1887.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 25, 1887.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

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Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

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∴ AGENTS WANTED.

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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 101⅛, and the 3½ per cent Indian Sterling Loan at 102½, but French Rentes in Paris were ¼ better at 109½.

In the London Produce markets yesterday, Linseed was unaltered in value, Rapeseed dull, and 6d. per quarter lower, Wheat dull, and to arrive 3d. to 6d. weaker.

Influenced evidently by favorable American crop advices, Cotton shows a decidedly weaker tone again. In Liverpool yesterday the sales were on a full average scale, 10,000 bales, including 400 Surats, and Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-16d. lower, and Futures in New York are quoted 19 points down.

The weakness on the other side has been reflected here amongst exporters in a total abstention from business, but the Mills on the contrary have availed of a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, which sellers have been prepared to accept to purchase pretty freely, and we hear of about 2,200 bales having changed hands, comprising 450 bales Wudwan and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 186 to Rs. 202; 750 bales Antni at Rs. 154 to Rs. 155; 300 bales Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 182; 200 bales Dhulia at Rs. 161; 100 bales Indore at Rs. 154; and 400 bales Bombay pressed Dhollera, nominally good, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT is very dull. The only Export inquiry is for Hard Yellow, in which some small transactions have taken place. For Soft Wheats no demand prevails, and even at the quoted decline of ¼ anna per cwt., buyers are not to be tempted; in fact, European firms are still more sellers than otherwise. We quote:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-5-9	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	" 4-4-9	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-4-6	"
Hard Yellow, 63 per cent	" 4-11-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-4-6	"
Hard Red, 75 per cent	" 4-8-0	"

SEEDS.—There is nothing doing in ready stuff. For next April delivery New Linseed has been sold lately by European firms at Rs. 6-5 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday and Sunday were:—

Cotton	2,078 bales.
Wheat	35,778 cwts.
Linseed	6,904 "
Rapeseed	1,022 "
Gingelly	2,240 "
Poppyseed	1,790 "

FREIGHTS have not changed in any way, and we do not hear of any engagements of importance.

EXCHANGE has again been weaker, and we close practically at a decline of 1-32d. per Rupee. Bank Telegraphic for October-November delivery has been done at 1s. 4 29-32d., but the rate was not general, and only one Bank has been drawing demand ready at 1s. 4 31-32d. The private inquiry for remittance is beginning to assume more importance, and to this is no doubt attributable the backward tendency now apparent. Closing rates for the mail are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·80½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quieter rather at Rs. 97¾ for Fours, and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES have slackened down a little from yesterday's activity, and in some few cases Mills are the turn lower. The movement, however, is not general and is probably only a pause after the recent activity.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following summary of the position of the Cotton market is from the *Liverpool Daily Post* of 8th July:—

The market closes steady on the surface, but with an under-current of uneasiness. The decline which took place between Monday and Wednesday was the outcome of exhausted patience and waning courage. The occasion of the fall was the continued brilliant accounts of the rapidly nearing new crop, which, it was said, accounted for the sudden collapse at New York. A few weeks ago the current opinion was that 6¼d. was close at hand. Some, indeed, talked at 6½d. But the majority had made up their minds to sell out at the lower figure. The market, however, has dragged and dropped; and when on the top of feebleness there came weakness at New York, a number of the less courageous and more impatient "bulls" sold out. The result was a sharp fall of 8 to 10 points. After so sudden a decline a reaction of more or less importance was only natural; accordingly, yesterday witnessed a recovery of 2 to 3 points. The improvement was helped by the increased spot business, which was interpreted as an indication that spinners were again coming into the market, and that a prompt advance in prices was at hand. If this view of the matter is correct, more business must have been going on in Manchester than has appeared in the published reports, or has been admitted in the private advices; but if the increased demand was merely temporary, any expected improvement based upon more activity in Manchester will not be witnessed. After all, however, the question mostly debated in the market is not what are spinners going to do but what have the holders of August-September contracts going to do? No doubt the position of Cotton on its own merits is strong, and for this reason prices have advanced; but few people believe in any further permanent rise except as the outcome of speculative manipulations in connection with these so-called "corner." Hence more attention is given to rumours about the doings of the leading "bulls" than to reports of what is going on in Manchester. Meanwhile not much is heard of the short time movement, and the prevalent opinion is that if prices were to sink a little lower the demand for consumption would rapidly increase.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 ct.	560½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	260
EXCHANGE BANK.					
gra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang.	25,000	100			
Corporation			all	17½ do.	423
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	122
		250			

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	600	..	1,178
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	110
Alfred Manf. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	971	900	all	Rs. 20	575
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 30	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Berar Mf'g. Co. Ld.	2,750	300	300	..	165
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
New Issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	300
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	770	Rs. 17½	730
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 35	675
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	620
City of Bombay Shares	555	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Dhin Mills	1,000	1,000	1,040	Rs. 50	1,300
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,593	500	59	Rs. 5	665
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	640
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	175
Hindustan Mills	1,033	1,000	1,000	850	820
Hinguphat Mill Co. Ld.	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	720
Hydrabad Spin. Co.	700	1,000	600	Rs. 30	760
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	566	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,380
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	50	14-5-1	420
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1,105
Jehandeah	750	1,000	1,020	Rs. 20	900
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 760	805
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	143
Madras United	500	1 000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,550
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	695
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,252½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,410
Mahaboobshai Mills' N Gulburga	2 400	500	..	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	450
nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	900	1,000	100	..	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	835
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	562½
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 64	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	00	500	500	..	65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	955
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1 50	1,000	100	..	8324
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	0
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,120
Sonderdas	66	1,000	1,000	..	670
Southern India	1,00	50	50	Rs. 75	260
Southern Mahratta S & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	200
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	000	1,00	Rs. 0	645
Lakmidas Khimji & W. Co.			1,00	Rs. 40	840

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SALMON—HANCOCK—July 25, at Rajkot, Kathiawar, Maud Ethel, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Hancock, President, Rajasthanic Court, and officiating Political Agent, Kathiawar, to Mordaunt Hroome Salmon, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, son of Lieutenant-General W. B. Salmon, late Bombay Army.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—July 21, at Kalbadevie, Henry Thompson, late of the Preventive Service, Bombay, deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends, aged 57 years and 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CORRINGHAM—June 26, at Bangalore, the wife of G. H. Corringham, Supervisor, P. W. D., Bellary-Kistna State Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

HOSKINS—July 20, at Allahabad, of cholera, Henry James Hoskins, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, aged 23 years.

KEENE—July 7, at Mussoorie, Dorothy, the child of Robert and Alice Keene, aged 11 months and 7 days.

McGOWAN—July 13, at Lahore, Ethel, infant daughter of Walter and Marion McGowan, aged 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1887.

IF evidence were wanted of the unreliability and unsoundness of the registration of births and deaths in the Presidency of Bombay, it is to be found in abundance in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for last year. There is nothing new in the evidence. We have remarked upon it times without number, and if we turn to the subject once more it is because the evil, instead of abating, seems in some directions at all events to have grown. It would not be convenient to reproduce Dr Hewlett's figures as they stand, eloquent though they are. But it is in them, rather than in any inferences which, with his trained perception, he has drawn from them, that the inadequacy of our present registration arrangements is to be found. We will start with the estimated normal birth-rate of India, now taken at 45 per thousand per annum, and then we will see how near the rates actually returned vary from this and from each other. The city of Bombay makes a return of only 18·98 per thousand, or about seven per thousand less than its death-rate. Now this is manifestly and greatly short of the truth, especially if it be remembered that the death returns of the city represent something less than the actual death-rate. Some allowance, we admit, has to be made for the custom which largely prevails amongst some classes of the native population of sending their women to their villages to be delivered. The female mill operative goes to Ratnagiri or to her home in the Deccan for the fateful event; the Bania woman often goes to her village in Gujerat; even the Parsee woman with old-fashioned ideas goes to the home of her people in Broach or Surat or Naosari for the occasion. But the percentage of deduction which has to be made on this account is necessarily small, and is nothing like considerable enough to explain the discrepancy between the registered birth-rate and the registered death-rate, to say nothing of the normal rate which Dr. Hewlett estimates.

That this latter is by no means a theoretical estimate is clear enough. It is exceeded by at least four towns in this Presidency, Karachi, for instance, returning 48·89 births per thousand per annum last year. The highest rate registered is in the town of Saugaunner, in the Ahmedabad district—55 per thousand—while the lowest is Thana, with only 6·09 per thousand, while Bombay is only eighth from the bottom in a list of fifty-six towns. This is not creditable to Bombay, which should show an example not only in the spirit, but in the details and the processes of Municipal Government. Just as unequal and just as unsatisfactory are the results when the comparison is made, not between one town and another, but between one part and another of the same Collectorate. One of Dr. Hewlett's tables sets forth the returns from the various Collectorates, distinguishing between the urban and the rural portions. With only two exceptions the table shows a lower—sometimes a considerably lower—rate in the urban than in the rural localities. The two exceptions are Kanara and Ratnagiri, but they do not disturb the general truth that in the towns the birth-rates are returned as lower than in the villages The difference between the two rates is most marked. In Kolaba it is as between 22·40 and 30·53; in Poona as between 27·42 and 36·01; in Sholapore as between 26·15 and 48·14; in Satara as between 25·93 and 48·18. But the most startling difference is in the Thana Collectorate, the rural parts of which show a birth- rate of 28·71, while in the urban portions the rate returned is 9·54. In Thana itself, as we have already shown, the registration agents, while acknowledging a death-rate of 14·18, return the birth at 6·09 per thousand. On the face of them these returns are absurd and impossible. Thana has gone on for years past steadily maintaining its population, and all the time pretending through its registration returns that it was doing this by bringing into the world every year just half as many people as it lost by death. The death-rates alone, defective as they are, fully disprove the birth-rates. Amalner, for instance, pretends to a birth-rate of nearly sixteen per thousand, which is swept away by a death-rate of 23·39 per thousand. And so with half-a-dozen towns and districts. We need not trouble the Anthropological Society with the task of taking up at their leisure the curious question whether there is an invariable predominance in the birth-rates of the rural over the urban districts, or whether any of the Bombay districts have yet been known to keep up their population by losing more inhabitants by deaths than they gain by births. We may be content with the obvious improbability of the returns, whether the tables be taken separately, or in conjunction with one another, No one needs to be told that if the Upper Sind Frontier Collectorate returns a death-rate less than half that of Bombay it is not because of the superior healthiness of that region. All the Sind Districts, indeed, report particularly low death-rates, ranging from 19·34 in Hyderabad and 18·17 in Karachi down to 12·43 on the Upper Sind Frontier. This has long been characteristic of the province, and is, no doubt, to be attributed in great part to the scattered nature of the population. And yet this is only a partial excuse for the manifest shortcomings of the returns from that part of the Presidency, since the Thar and Parkar Collectorate has distinguished itself by returning a birth-rate just twice as high as that of Bombay. If one Sind District can make so full a return why cannot others, in which the conditions for registration are presumably no worse?

The figures, then, tell their own tale, and fully bear out the unfavourable influences which Dr. Hewlett draws from them. He finds that in Thana the registration of births is neglected in all the talukas, and of deaths in all the talukas except two. Upon the registration arrangements of Kolaba he passes an equally sweeping condemnation. In Ratnagiri the work is "deplorably neglected" throughout the Collectorate, and the returns of deaths are characterized as "utterly untrustworthy." So too with Karachi and other of the Sind Collectorates. The Sanitary Commissioner has no more effective remedy to suggest for the deficiencies indicated in the collection of vital statistics in the Presidency than a letter from Government calling the especial attention of the Collectors of the districts which have shown the most marked failures to the necessity of a more careful examination of the registers. The case certainly calls for intervention. Registration, as we all know, is carried on in India under special difficulties. The people shrink from publicity, and it will be a long time before they free themselves entirely from a belief in the inquisitorial character of registration. But the machinery for registration was devised in the full knowledge of this fact, and it would be an unwise and a wasteful policy to allow it to remain useless, as it certainly does in districts of the returns from which the best that can be said is that they are "utterly untrustworthy." It may be that registration can never become in India, as it has become in England, a protection against death by foul play. Prompt disposal of the body by burning robs authority of what in most cases would otherwise be the strongest inculpatory evidence. But though registration can seldom be turned to account for police purposes in India, it can, when effectively employed, serve some of the most useful purposes of administration. Without it sanitary administration must necessarily be carried on more or less in the dark. To accept as the best that can be got such returns as those we have commented upon would be a confession on the part of the Government of its helplessness in regard to one of the most elementary of administrative functions. One reason for believing that an improvement ought to be effected without serious difficulty is that the worst part of the registration work seems to be that which is done where the conditions may be assumed to be most favourable to accuracy. When Sir William Hunter wrote some years ago that "in municipalities registration furnishes a fairly accurate account of the vital statistics of the urban population" he wrote what might be made to be true, but what certainly is not true of registration in the urban localities of the Bombay Presidency. It seems absurd to suppose that while the rural enumerators of vital statistics in the Thana Collectorate, with its large admixture of unsettled forest tribes, can record a birth-rate of nearly twenty-nine per cent. the urban authorities—agents of local self-government for the most part—can do no better than record a third of that rate. The Government will fail in their duty if they accept this state of things as the best that is attainable.

ONE of the best points made by the Hon'ble K. T. Telang in his indictment of the Municipal Bill was that against the strange clause which would prohibit the hawking of food of any kind without a license. How such a proposal came to be inserted in the Bill by practical men it is not easy to understand. What would be said if the costermongers of London were to be "run in" for hawking vegetables and fish about the streets of the Metropolis? Far better for a Home Secretary to refuse to inquire into a dozen Cass cases, than employ the police to seize the barrows of costermongers selling fruit to street children, and vegetables to their parents. Yet that is just what has been regarded as possible and right in Bombay. Everything intended for food must be bought and sold in the regular markets, which are few and far between, and no account whatever is taken of the convenience and time and poverty of the poorer classes, who cannot devote any portion of the day to an expedition to the authorized markets. As Mr. Telang said, the prohibition to buy and sell food—even fruit and sweetmeats, apparently, would come under the prohibitory clause—is quite foreign to Oriental habits. Mr. Naylor replied naively: "It simply prohibits hawking without a license being taken out!" Only that and nothing more. That is the whole offence of the absurd and intolerable clause. A very reasonable prohibition might be opposed to the sale of food that is adulterated or decayed, or otherwise unwholesome, in the streets, so as to place the poorer classes of buyers on a level with those who are protected by market regulations from the dishonest sale of deleterious food.

With respect to the plausible theory founded upon the overwhelming amount of detail which oppresses the Municipal Commissioner, that a Deputy Commissioner is the only remedy, there is this is to be said that the possibility of lightening the pressure on the chief of the executive might first be tested. Originally there were three Municipal Commissoners co-equal, and very naturally all equally insubordinate, each to the other two. To get unanimity it was necessary to eliminate two of them, and now it is proposed to give this one a coadjutor, who shall be, like himself, an official appointed by Government. If there is to be a deputy who is to act harmoniously with his superior, undoubtedly there are good reasons why he should be appointed by Government, so that official discipline would operate with equal authority on both. But would it not be better to divide the responsibility of Municipal administration by giving sanitation to the Medical Officer, and the routine work of maintaining the roads and preventing encroachments thereon to the Executive Engineer, those two officials reporting direct on such matters to the Town Council and the Corporation, as the overworked Municipal Commissioner does now? It is quite hopeless to make the actual and practical square with the official and theoretical responsibility in matters appertaining to the special work of those two important departments. The work in both cases would be facilitated if the chiefs were brought into direct touch with the Town Council, and the burdens of the Municipal Commissioner would be proportionately lightened. For general purposes, and in the hierarchical point of view, the Municipal Commissioner would of course continue, as at present, supreme.

THE report on the Trade and Navigation of Burma for the year that ended on the 31st of March gives many indications of the increasingly settled condition of the country. We do not include in them the eight hundred and sixty rifles imported by the American missionaries, or the two hundred imported by the Roman Catholic missionary, for arming the Karens, though it is possible that this little armament of a thousand and sixty weapons which can hardly be deemed spiritual, will tend to a peaceful end. But there are signs of more active business beyond the old frontier, and at Rangoon itself there has been a large reduction of stocks during the year, with comparatively empty godowns, where a year ago there were heavy stocks. The improvements in the import trade came to about a crore of rupees. Mr. Samuel Smith and Archdeacon Farrar will mourn over the fact that at least a tenth of the increase is represented by an augmentation in the imports of liquors. But the presence of a large army in the country is largely responsible for this. The increased imports of beer may be put down to the credit of the European soldiers who have been hunting dacoits; as to the whisky, the imports of which have sprung from eleven thousand gallons four years ago to forty-three thous

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ALL IRELAND CRIMINAL.

LONDON, JULY 26.

County Antrim has now been "proclaimed" under the "Crimes" Act.

RETURN OF SIR W. RIDGEWAY.

Sir West Ridgeway has returned to London from St. Petersburg.

RETURN OF SIR H. D. WOLFF.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff has arrived in London from Constantinople.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 26.

At the Council meeting to-morrow, the Hon. Mr. Pelle moves that the Bill for the regulation of Military Police in Burma be passed with some unimportant amendments.

Sir Auckland Colvin moves that the Bonded Warehouses Bill be referred to a Select Committee, with instruction to report within two months.

Colonel Wace presents the reports of the Select Committee on the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

H. E. the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Mr. Rees, Major Mackenzie, Dr. Briggs and Captain Quin, left Ootacamund this morning for Bellary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Brindisi, with the English mails of the 15th inst., left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mantua, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

PENANG, JULY 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam N. Co.'s s.s. Orion left here this morning for Bombay.

HONGKONG, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan arrived here to-day.

SINGAPORE, JULY 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

The mail steamer Peshawar, from Bombay, arrived. The mail steamer Mirzapore, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	90½
4½ per cent.	72 1/16
5 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	44½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, July 25.

10 p.m. ... 79·3

TUESDAY, July 26.

1 a.m.	76·0
10 a.m.	77·9
2 p.m.	77·3
4 p.m.	79·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Direct Cable, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Elephant Point Penang Cable interrupted.

Meshimein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

THE Government of India have had under consideration the question of regulating the reserves of the Assistant Surgeon and Hospital Assistant classes, so as not only to meet the ordinary local wants of the service arising out of casualties and vacancies from leave, but also to cope with emergencies, such as sudden outbreaks of epidemic sickness, famine or military requirements. With this view, they addressed the several local Governments and Administrations, calling on them to furnish details of the Subordinate Medical Establishments maintained by them. From the replies received, it has been ascertained that no uniform system is followed in the maintenance of reserve establishments, and that the reserves now maintained would, generally speaking, fall below the number which would be required to meet cases of emergency. The Government of India, having in view the possible withdrawal of a large number of commissioned and warrant medical officers in times of emergency, when the Assistant Surgeon class would be called upon to take their place, have decided upon fixing the reserve of Assistant Surgeon at 15 per cent. upon the actual number of appointments in each province. With regard to the Hospital Assistant class, it has been ascertained that a reserve of 10 per cent. would barely suffice, under ordinary conditions, to cover vacancies, and the Government of India have consequently decided that, to meet emergencies, a reserve of 20 per cent. must be maintained. They have accordingly directed that measures be taken, at as early a date as possible, to bring up the reserves of the establishments of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, in each province and administration, to the above standard, both by increasing the number of medical pupils under tuition for Government employment, and by recruiting at once any efficient men who may have passed the prescribed examinations and who are otherwise qualified under the rules for admission into the Government service.

SHAH AGA GAGAI, who had fled from Badakshan into Bokhara, owing to the tyranny of the Amir, who confiscated his property as an inhabitant originally of Bokhara, is now under Russian protection. The demands of Shah Aga for the restoration of this property are being enforced, it is said, by the Russian authorities through the Amir of Bokhara upon Ishak Khan, the Amir's Commander in Badakshan, who has sent on the demands to Cabul, at the same time causing an inventory to be made of the property seized or destroyed. If reparation is made, and the incident be amicably settled, it will be at considerable expense to the Amir's *prestige* in Badakshan. The refusal, on the other hand, to restore the property will give the Russians in their new *role* of defenders of Bokharans from Afghan oppressions, a good excuse for something more than reprisals. Already the Commander of the Russian detachment at Kolab has spoken of the possible necessity of recovering the property by force.

ACCORDING to the agreement come to with Russia, the new frontier of Afghanistan will probably run from Zulfikar nearly to the Kushk stream along the line demarcated by the Commission last year. From this point it will diverge southward through Kara Tapa, eight or ten miles long the Kushk. Then leaving that stream north of the Chahil Dukhter shrine, it will go parallel to the demarcated boundary in the north-easterly direction to a point on the Murghab, with a few miles of Maruchak. The latter place remains Afghan territory, and no further change is made from the Murghab to Dukchi. The country thus awarded to Russia is not much greater in extent than what she has resigned claim to between Dukchi and the Oxus. It is grazing ground of the Sarik Turkomans, and a description of it as such appeared in our letters from the Boundary Commission. The Sarikhs, moreover, are now Russian subjects.

THE construction of the road between Askabad on the Transcapian Railway and Kuchan in Persian territory has considerable importance in connection with the large concentration of Russian troops reported at the former place. It seems like a menace to Persia; but it will, *Vanity Fair* thinks, be found to have the sanction of the Persian Government under the terms of the Secret Treaty that was made between Russia and Persia in 1881. The assemblage of twenty-six thousand Cossacks at Askabad will be of use in compelling Persian neutrality at the outset of any movement into Afghanistan; and, by the new road alluded to, the Russians are within easy reach of Meshed, on which they have now for some time been casting their eyes. From Meshed to Herat is only about 170 miles, and it was along this road that the Persian troops marched and drew most of their supplies during the last siege by them of Herat. All the news coming from Central Asia shows the greatest activity prevailing along the whole extent of the Russian frontier line from Kashgar to the Caspian.

To the story of the "Strange Experiances of Mrs. P.," described in this paper a few days ago, may be added yet another tale of the same lady. Her idea of lighting was, owing to the circumstances of her origin and life-long residence in Southern India, limited to the homely Hindustani *chirag* or the oil-lamp of the married quarters. When Corporal P. took his wife to England, and before she turned her hand to rhubarb pies as already set forth, she wondered at the surpassing brilliancy of the *chirags* of London Bridge. Later on, in the privacy of their own apartments, a gas-jet began to "jump" in the annoying manner peculiar to gas-jets. Mrs. P., in all good faith, strove for a long time to trim the fitful light by snuffing the burner with finger and thumb; and it was not until Corporal P. returned and pointed out the use of the the tap under the pipe that the trouble was put straight.

SIR MADHAV RAO has been offering the Governor of Madras a little gratuitous advice in regard to the legislative measures necessary to secure the happiness of the Madrassees. This is "Native Thinker's" programme:—

(1.) An improved supply of unfailing and inodorous water for the benefit of this city.

(2.) Tolerably efficient drainage for the native parts of the city.

(3.) A good system of tramways.

(4.) Compulsory vaccination in all the more important towns of the Presidency.

(5.) Provision for the proper administration of Hindu religious and charitable institutions.

A NEW remedy for cholera is acetic acid and spirits of nitre. The recent death from an attack of cholera, at Nurdingpur, of Dr. Thompson, has just been followed by another sad case at Allahabad, and as the fell disease seems to be raging in almost every district of both the North-Western and Central Provinces, a medical correspondent of the Allahabad paper considers it to be his duty, in the interests of humanity, even at the risk of being denounced as a quack, to give the public the benefit of his experience in the treatment of cholera cases. He writes:—

Some years ago, when I was in Calcutta, I used to treat cholera cases according to the recipe published in one of the Calcutta daily papers by a druggist's assistant—with a table-spoonful of vinegar in as much cold water—with pretty fair success; but when, some ten years ago, I transferred my residence to Serampore, the Civil Medical Officer of that station, the late Dr. James Greenes, suggested, as a surer remedy, 30 drops of strong acetic acid with 10 drops of sweet spirits of nitre in half a wine-glass of water for a dose at any stage. I adopted the advice, and during those ten years I have not lost a single patient, though I have been called upon to treat scores of them at various stages of the disease. A second dose has hardly ever been necessary. It is absolutely necessary, as a part of the treatment, that water and tobacco in any shape should be withheld from the patient until quite free from the effects of the cholera; if the desire for water is great, just a mouthful of soda-water may be given. Sago, which is relaxing, should be avoided; but plain arrowroot may be given, and even chicken-broth with dry bread, after 12 hours. Spirits must not be used. Every family should be provided with an ounce of "strong acetic acid," and half an ounce of "sweet spirits of nitre;" both medicines may be obtained in well-corked phials (stoppered bottles are preferable) from any respectable druggist for eight or ten annas.

MANY amusing anecdotes are current as to the late Court festivities. A certain Indian notability, at one of the past functions, was told off to take into supper the wife of a very prominent Minister. This he instantly and absolutely refused to do, on the score of her decided want of beauty. And he carried the day, a better-looking partner being provided for him. The Persian Prince has also made himself exceedingly troublesome to the Lord Chamberlain's department, as from the first he insisted on being accompanied by one of her Majesty's Lords-in-Waiting, and so persistent and decided was he in the matter, that Lord Salisbury had himself to write to the authorities and urge the necessity of complying with his Highness's claim. Altogether, these Royalties have been anything but a happy family, and it is much to be feared that these bickerings on slight points of etiquette have sown the seeds of future misunderstandings and unpleasantness. However, when all fair allowance is made for the undoubted difficulties of the position, it is still almost incredible how such serious mistakes as have been made by the Court officials can have happened.

MR. EDWARD T. DRAPER writes in regard to the ancestry of Queen Kapiolani that the name of the English surgeon who settled on the Sandwich Islands in 1830, at the invitation of King Kamehameha III., was Rooke, the son of a London tea merchant, and a lady *nee* Draper. He married a Sandwich Island Princess, and his so-called "adopted" daughter was Queen Emma, the wife of Kamehameha IV., a lady whose strongly-marked European features were generally noted when she visited England in 1865. Dr. Rooke was Mr. Draper's first cousin, with a difference in age of twenty-five years.

THE Jubilee "massacre of the innocents" is likely to be long remembered at Cambridge. Fifty per cent. of the candidates came to grief over law and theology; forty per cent. failed in the general examination; a Girton girl alone stood in the first division of the classics; and four Senior Wranglers were for some occult reason bracketed together! The College tutors are said to be in arms, and the examiners are doing their best to hush matters up. The whole question is, however, to be brought before the Senate.

THE *Standard* understands that the Merchandise Marks Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, provides that in every case in which an article is found to be stamped with a fraudulent trade mark, with a mark indicating a false place of manufacture, or with a false mark of measure or weight, the offender shall be liable on summary conviction to a maximum penalty of four months' imprisonment or a fine of twenty pounds, and, on indictment, to two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour. Marks as to quality are not dealt with by this provision. Power is given to the Customs authorities to confiscate all articles arriving at English ports on which such marks are detected. The offender in such cases will in addition be liable to the penalties already mentioned if he is within the jurisdiction of the English courts. All articles such as watch cases presented for assay must be accompanied by a declaration as to whether they are of British or foreign origin, and must have the place of manufacture legibly stamped upon them.

IN one respect the election of a Prince for Bulgaria seems to have resembled matrimony by advertisement. "Before the election, a large full-face cabinet photograph of the Prince was handed round among the deputies, and there was much scrambling to see it." This irresistibly reminds one of the "Enclose photo., which will be returned," of the advertisements. Let us hope Prince Ferdinand will "suit," and will not be "returned."

MILITARY NEWS.

THERE is a probability of a Burmese Sapper and Miner company being raised. The British officers and non-commissioned officers, also the native officers and non-commissioned officers will be supplied from India, while the men will be natives of Burma.

AN Ambulance Association has been established in Quetta by Surgeon C. J. Addison, of the Medical Staff, who is giving a course of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," which embrace all the points laid down in the Syllabus of Instruction issued by the St. John Ambulance Association.

LIEUTENANT SMITH, attached to the 19th Bengal Lancers, has been transferred to the Central India Horse.

CAPTAIN C. F. VYSE, 27th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Benares.

THE undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on the 4th July 1887:—Captain Rickards and Lieutenants Ousley and Walker, R.A.; Major McClellan, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant O'Connor, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Davidson, 13th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Evatt, 31st Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Smith, Royal Sussex Regiment; Captain Elton, Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant Hale, 12th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant Barnes, 18th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant Stewart, 17th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant C. C. Bolleau, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Surgeon R. Simpson, Medical Staff; and Lieutenant Capper, East Lancashire Regiment.

PRIVATE J. E. WILKINSON, 6th Dragoon Guards, also passed the examination on the same date.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH, Commanding the Oudh Division, has been granted privilege leave to England from the 15th August 1887.

AN appeal has been preferred soliciting pecuniary aid for Captain Evans, late Royal Artillery, and his wife and daughter. Their case appears to be a peculiarly hard one and deserving of favourable consideration. Captain Evans entered the Army in 1850, and served with distinction until 1877, when, just before he was entitled to a pension, he was obliged to resign owing to having met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of his foot. The illness following this circumstance involved Captain Evans in heavy debts; but on his recovery he became a successful military tutor, a vocation he pursued until 1885, when anxiety regarding the indebtedness in which he had been involved during his illness, coupled with the mental strain of hard work, led to a stroke of paralysis, leaving him a hopeless invalid in mind and body. The family then became dependent for subsistence on a small share they have in a tea garden; but this slender means has now, owing to the fall in the value of tea, been swept away, and they are reported to be in a condition of extreme poverty. Personal friends are affording such assistance as lies in their power, but it has been found necessary to appeal for help to outsiders, especially to the officers in Captain Evans old corps. Intending subscribers in India should forward their amounts to either Mr. G. Evans-Gordon, of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., Calcutta, or to Colonel E. H. H. Collen, Military Department, Simla.

THE following appointments in the Bengal Army have been made:—

1st Bengal Cavalry—Captain W. H. Cavaliè, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, seconded; Captain C. H. Hayes, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Captain Cavaliè; and Lieutenant H. L. Roberts, attached, to be permanent Squadron Officer.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant S. F. Crocker, attached to the 18th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Captain H. C. Lamb and E. H. H. Montresor, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession, vice Lieutenant-Colonel D. Adamson, retired; Captain W. G. Yate, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander; and Lieutenant H. G. Stainforth, attached to the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be permanent Squadron Officer.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Fletcher, Squadron Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Newnham, deceased.

10th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant Gardew, attached to 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant C. H. Schlesinger, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

1st Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant W. R. F. Burlton, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Major D. W. Hickman, transferred to the 54th Pioneers.

6th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant N. T. Parker, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer.

15th Sikhs—Lieutenant W. A. L. Cowie, from the 6th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Cole, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas.

16th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant A. B. Harvey, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Captain A. Montanaro, promoted.

28th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant C. L. H. Williamson, from the 19th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant C. C. Anderson, seconded.

37th Dogras—Lieutenant Campbell to be Quartermaster.

39th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant R. E. R. Dyer, West Surrey Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas—Lieutenant Cole, from the 15th Sikhs, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Captain C. G. Mansel, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Captain C. G. Egerton, seconded.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not surprising that though every Government department have been invited to give evidence before the Public Service Commission, the two great railways of this Presidency—the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways—were omitted? It may be asserted as a reason for this that these railways are managed by private companies, and do not therefore fall within the scope of the Commission. To this, I would reply that these companies are guaranteed lines, and as Government are, as a consequence, interested in them, the mode in which their employés are recruited would, I submit, have been quite within the scope of the Commission's inquiry. It is certainly a pity that the heads of the G. I. P. Railway especially were not asked to explain and justify the great distinctions they draw between the people born in this country and the imported European, and to the necessity of keeping up this distinction by separating these two classes of people, who are one by kindred ties, in two classes, A and B, drawing a different rate of salary and allowances for doing exactly the same kind of work and undergoing exactly the same hardships, &c. This great injustice has often struck me, and I would, along with the whole Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community, have been glad to hear publicly an expression of the reasons for this state of things from the lips of those in authority on these lines. Perhaps as the Commission is in Poona, and has not left this part of the country, it is not too late for it to invite the Agent, Traffic Manager and the several District Superintendents to tender evidence on this most important and heartburning subject.—Yours, &c.,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Malabar Hill and its gardens are a great boon to the people living in their neighbourhood, and it is exceedingly healthy to walk up the hill and enjoy the pleasant and bracing air in the evening. The hill affords an excellent view of the whole city of Bombay. Many ladies and gentlemen with children and their ayahs frequent the place every evening. But there is one great drawback, and that is the absence of a wall or railings to protect the children from the Reservoir. At present this Reservoir is almost full, and it is extremely dangerous to leave it without some sort of protection. Will not the Municipal authorities concerned turn their attention to this?—I am, &c.,

Byculla, July 23. DAILY FREQUENTER.

THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present controversy relating to Medical Registration in India has its origin so much in the same causes which brought about the Medical Act in England, that a short retrospect of the history of medical practice in London might not be uninteresting. In 1518, the physicians in London obtained a charter, the reasons being "to check men who profess physic rather from avarice than in good faith to the damage of credulous people." They sent their prescriptions to the members of the Company of Grocers, founded in 1345, who were the apothecaries or compounders of the time. In 1616, the apothecaries formed a company distinct from the Grocers, and were the chemists and druggists of the day, making up the physicians' prescriptions, and in many ways becoming their assistants. Sometime before the apothecaries got their charter, they were accustomed to prescribe as well as compound, and much heart-burning and many quarrels arose between them and the physicians. Controversies arose, the apothecaries or compounders were continually informed as to their rightful place in the medical world, but all the same, they gradually developed into the general practitioner. In 1795, there were about 100 physicians to 4,000 apothecaries in London. In 1815, the Act for better regulating the practice of apothecaries in England and Wales was passed, and every person practising as an apothecary was legalised and the diploma L.S.A.—Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries—was established.

At this time apothecaries were distinguished from chemists and druggists, by the former compounding, the latter merely selling medicines. Soon, however, in the same way as the apothecaries had encroached on the physicians, the druggists encroached on them, and began to compound, and latterly, it is said, some of them are still further encroaching by prescribing as well. The L.S.A. as a rule also became a member of the College of Surgeons (M.R.C.S.), and as he rose in social position ceased from being a surgeon chemist (as he is called by Mr. Rivington) with an open shop, and became a surgeon apothecary with an open surgery and red lamps. The College of Physicians now introduced an order of Licentiates (L.R.C.P.), who were precluded from keeping shops, but were permitted to act as apothecary to their own patients, and they introduced an order of members (M.R.C.P.), who passed a higher examination and were alone eligible for the Fellowship. These represent the old order of physicians who sent their prescriptions to the apothecaries.

Gradually the better class of general practitioners retired their surgery more and more into the back ground, until it occupied the interior of the dwelling no longer exposed to the public, and finally a certain number ceased to keep drugs, and sent their prescriptions to a chemist, calling themselves in many cases physician and surgeon. Probably they were more inclined to do this if they had obtained degrees from a University, or had become Fellows of the College of Surgeons. The Members and Fellows of the College of Physicians are the physicians to the London hospitals, and they by a bye-law are forbidden to supply drugs, and the Fellows of the College of Surgeon are the surgeons to the London hospitals. These are the consultants usually of the community.

In Bombay, there are many varieties of medical practitioners. Pure physicians and surgeons consulting only are almost entirely absent. The members of the Medical services and a few others do general practice and send their prescriptions to chemists. Graduates and licentiates of the local University supply drugs to their patients, and many keep open surgeries. Practitioners who have studied three years at some of the Government Medical schools, and have perhaps attained the grade of apothecary or hospital assistant, are often found practising as qualified practitioners. Persons who have failed to pass the Government examinations, or who have been compounders to some of the qualified practitioners, frequently practise as medical practitioners, and may be taken to represent the London apothecary in the 17th century, and finally we have an army of quacks, clerks with a medical bent, boner-setters, hakims and vaids. Many of the Bombay qualified practitioners assume the title of Dr., although they have not graduated M.D., and the quacks scattered through the town have followed their example. It has thus become impossible for the public to distinguish the qualified from the unqualified, which was the state of things previous to the English Medical Act passed in 1858. This besides raising the standard of medical education, imposed penalties on those taking any name which would lead the general public to take them for qualified medical practitioners.

The Bombay qualified practitioners have had a tendency lately to compete downwards against the compounders by keeping open shops, and the latter have assumed the functions of prescribers in addition to their own proper duties. This was easy, as the establishments of the two classes were not easy to distinguish. With so many different grades of qualified practitioners it will be difficult to introduce a satisfactory Medical Act, but if all the Government qualified men are registered, and an examination equal to the hospital assistants up to a certain date for all those who have studied at some medical school be introduced, the passing of which would put one on the register, it might be satisfactorily accomplished.—Yours, &c.,

M. D.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES AND THE INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government are rapidly creating dissatisfaction in the Berars. Almost simultaneously with the British India Income-tax impost, came another demand, a one per cent. tax, for the Berars. By a remarkable misapplication of words, it is called a "Town Fund," but as it is levied generally, and at places remote from towns, such a name is a misnomer. At crossing stations, places even where provision passes have to be supplied to the Railway staff, the employés are taxed. Towns like Akola or Amraoti, where there are established municipalities, some value received is shown, and a tax is unobjectionable. As regards the Railway Company, they have their own Municipal arrangements, for which they make a charge upon the staff.

Seeing then that employés were being mulcted in two Income-taxes, not to mention the Railway charge, appeals were made, and in reply to one of our representations, the Income-Tax Commissioner, Bombay, says that "as the places occupied by the Railway line and officers in the territory of a native State are considered to be within the jurisdiction of the British Government, the servants of the Company employed on the line passing through the Berars and the Nizam's dominions cannot be exempted from the Income-tax." An appeal was then made against the Berar tax to the Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, who said he had no power to act. The anomalies of the Berar tax were again pointed out to him more fully, when the reply was, "his business was not to argue the point but to collect the tax." A letter was then sent on the 26th March last to Mr. Cordery, Resident, Hyderabad, but so far it has not been even acknowledged. A memorial was therefore prepared and forwarded to the Viceroy in April, and this has apparently met with the same treatment.

Now for a few of the anomalies. We understand that British subjects in the Nizam's territory proper are not so taxed, not even Mr. Cordery. Most railway employes here have part of their duties to perform partially out of the Berars. Drivers, guards and others resident at this station, but running to Bhosawal or Nagpore, are fully taxed, whereas if they resided at either of the latter stations they would not be taxed at all. To state a case at this station: two Englishmen, resident, one employed on the railway, pays Rs. 108 in Government and Berar taxation, and the other employed in a cotton mill Rs. 48 only. The difference, Rs. 120, is a monstrous one. Multiply such instances by the score, and you will see how hard it presses upon the by no means overpaid guards and other employés on this district. Notices of dissatisfaction are now issued against us, so I ask you, Sir to publish this. Surely somebody must listen to our very reasonable complaint.—I am, &c.,

Badnera, July 19. R. B. BEARDMORE.

PANCHGANI IN THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, JULY 23.

NOT much is heard of this pleasant little hill station at any time, eclipsed as it is by Mahableshwar in the fine weather, while in the monsoon we seem to drop out of remembrance of the rest of the world. However we, who appreciate the climate, and there are not a few who have discovered lately that a pleasant climate and good health go far to make up for the gaieties and luxuries of town life—manage to make time pass pleasantly enough. We have had a great deal of rain, but are now enjoying a period of sunny weather, and the hill-sides look beautiful.

With the weather, the spirits of the children brighten. Everyone was delighted yesterday when a notice was given that there would be singing in the school-room. At 7-30 p.m., a goodly number of children, and their parents and friends assembled. The school children were the only performers, with the exception of the Rev. E. S. Burgess, who kindly favoured us with a very amusing and instructive reading. Glees and rounds were charmingly rendered. One song, "We'd better bide a wee," sung by one of the senior girls, was much appreciated. One does not often hear a song without accompaniment. A recitation by one of the senior boys, and one by a whole class of juniors, were very good. The glees were, "Hark! tis the Bells." "The Hunter's Prize," "Song of the Fairies," "The Old Clock on the Stairs," "The Alpine Herdsman," and the rounds were, "Glide along, my Bonny Boat," and "Hark the Bonny Christ Church Bells," a very fair programme as all acknowledged. With the singing of "God Save the Queen" ended a very pleasant evening.

THEATRICALS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, JULY 24.

THE Dramatic Club gave the first of a series of performances on the 22nd and 23rd, the plays selected being "Freezing a Mother-in-Law" and "Billy Doo." The following was the cast in "Freezing a Mother-in-Law":—

Mr. Watmuff (attached to the past)...Mr. Betham.
Ferdinand Swift (attached to fortune-hunting) ... Dr. Brodie.
Walter Lilturland (attached to Emily Watmuff) ... Mr. Stewart.
Mrs. Watmuff (attached to memory of her parents) ... Mrs. Drummond.
Emily Watmuff (attached to Walter Lilturland) ... Miss Pemberton.

Mr. Betham acted his part well, and looked and played the henpecked old husband thoroughly. In some of the dialogues with Mrs. Watmuff, his acting was specially good. Dr. Brodie, as Ferdinand, the "American Inventor," was all that could be desired—his adaptation of voice, manner and gesture being admirable, while his Yankee-fied twang met with cordial appreciation, as testified by frequent plaudits, but his disguise perhaps was overdone. Mr. Stewart, as Walter Lilturland did the lover's part with much ease, which proves him to be no novice in the art of love-making. As Mrs. Watmuff, Mrs. Drummond proved herself an accomplished actress—and in her various moods, as she "now melted into sorrow, now maddened to rage," she quite brought down the house. The part of Emily was acted by Miss Pemberton, with a charmingly natural simplicity of manner, which was very effective indeed.

After an interval of ten minutes the scene rose on "Billy Doo." This is a difficult piece to put on the stage, but the scenery, acting and general "get-up" on this occasion was such as to please even "our most caustic critic." The cottage wall was decorated with Billy's placards, replete with "local hits" all round. I need not explain their purport to the outer world. We here are a happy family, and no discord enters into our relations. Hence all was taken as chaff should ever be, good-humouredly. To our "old hand," Mr. Betham, was of course allotted the difficult part of "Billy Doo," and few could recognise in the vulgar paste-bespattered "Billy," the quiet and staid Mr. Watmuff—though some thought he looked too much of the "corner boy." His representation of the part displayed considerable histrionic power. Spruce was done thoroughly by Sergeant McPherson, whose "get-up" was a masterpiece of disguise, while his acting proved him to be a comedian of no mean order. Mr. Stewart, as "Dick Spooner," hit off his part well, acting with great animation and proving that he was possessed of much agility—and was attached to literature. Mrs. Beckham played the trying part of Seraphino with marked ability and her delivery of various speeches as the disappointed lover, was characterised by much fire and indicative of considerably latent talent. Altogether the performances must be pronounced to be a success. Of course there were short-comings, but then it is to be borne in mind that the company was composed of amateurs, some of whom made their *debut* on this occasion. There is a tendency among all amateurs to overdo their "get-up." This department requires to be "toned down," but when we recollect that the company have no permanent theatre, not much scenery, and for want of funds no good costumes, it must be admitted that great credit is due to them.

We congratulate the manager and trust he will make good use of the talent of his company and soon again let us have another pleasant evening.

BOMBAY TRAM-CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "W. R." is perfectly right in saying that the Tramway Company do their best to please their patrons; but at the same time the indisputable fact remains that they have turned a deaf ear to the representations of the public in the particular matter of accommodation in tram-cars. "W. R." takes a despondent view of the matter, when he fails to point out any other remedy for the evil than that of running a greater number of cars. That it would be very annoying to wait patiently expecting a seat in the car, and then to be disappointed at finding it "full," no one can deny. This would particularly be the case in the morning and in the evening, when the rush for the tram-cars is always great; but the majority of the passengers would prefer to wait a little and be comfortably conveyed to their destination, than be jostled and elbowed, themselves jostling and elbowing others. If the present bye-laws were altered so as to allow four persons at a time on a bench, and if the number of the tram-cars running at present were increased, the public will have no cause of complaint in the future.—Yours, &c.,

M. M. K.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the correspondence which has been going on in your columns respecting increased accommodation in the Bombay tram-cars, it will not be out of place to remind the authorities that in Calcutta a similar agitation has had the effect of improving the lot of passengers. It is not only inconvenient but it is also unhealthy to be stowing five in a row in a tram-car in the monsoon, when the tarpaulin curtains not only keep the rain out but prevent the free circulation of the air. Moreover, to the open tram-cars the outer seats are untenable in the monsoon. No one can deny that the Bombay Tramway system is admirably managed, but there are many improvements yet to be carried out before the administration is as perfect as it ought to be. The gentlemen who constitute the Bombay Tramway Company are understood to be Americans. It is a pity they do not introduce into Bombay some of the improved conditions which obtain on the American tram roads.—Yours, &c.,

BOSTON.

THE EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph which has gone round the papers in Bombay to the effect that we have secured the contract for the supply of tea to regiments in Bombay, we beg to state that such is not the case. We may be permitted to take this opportunity of stating that our undertaking to supply the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home and the Parsee Asylum with a quantity of tea every month is simply as a slight token of our gratitude for the support that has been extended to us by various classes of the public of India, and especially by the Army and the European and Parsee communities.—Yours, &c.,

MORTON MAJU & Co.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND THE EAST INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many of your readers must have read with surprise the evidence given before the Public Service Commission by one Mr. J. Bocarro, who presented himself on behalf of the "East Indian Association." Mr. Bocarro is reported to have stated as follows:—"I appear on behalf of the East Indians, by which I mean the descendants of old Portuguese settlers as distinguished from Eurasians and domiciled Europeans, and also as distinguished from the so-called Portuguese who are natives of Goa, and although Portuguese subjects, are not always of pure Portuguese descent." From the gentleman's name, as well as from the fact that he had to explain what he meant by "East Indians," I conclude that he appeared on behalf of those who have hitherto been known as native Christians or Portuguese of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, and who, I believe, have latterly begun to call themselves "East Indians." Mr. Bocarro put down the numerical strength of his community at about 60,000. This figure is a little too high for the last census, and 50,000 would be nearer the mark. With a view probably to show that the people of this community are physically fit for employment in certain branches of the Public Service into which Mr. Bocarro asked that they might be admitted, he stated that they were of European origin, i.e., descendants of old Portuguese settlers. This is not true. The native Christians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, or "East Indians" as they now wish to be called, are for the greater part pure natives, without any European blood in them, and the *Bombay Gazetteer* (Thana, Vol. XIII., Pt. I., p. 200,) informs us that the whole present Christian population of the Thana District are descendants of the converts made by the old Portuguese missionaries, and further that, according to their original castes, "the bulk of them are Bhandaris, Kolis and Kunbis," who certainly were not Portuguese settlers. Only in a few of them there is a strain of Portuguese blood, as in others there is a strain of Negro blood (see *Bombay Gazetteer*, ibid.) The Anthropological Society might be called upon to say whether it is correct to describe these Christians in a body as "descendants of old Portuguese settlers." I believe the Vice-President of that Society, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, has already expressed his opinion on this subject in his "History of Chaul and Bassein."

Again Mr. Bocarro stated that the habits of his community are "quite European." This is another sweeping assertion which is little in accordance with the truth. It may be that the majority of those who live in Bombay and its suburbs have adopted European habits to a greater or less extent. But this cannot be said of the people who live in Salsette and Bassein; and these, be it remembered, form the majority of Mr. Bocarro's East Indian community. Then Mr. Bocarro also stated that the community only about 50 per cent. were illiterate. This may perhaps hold good in the case of those who live in Bombay. But as to those in Salsette and Bassein, the last census showed that among the 39,545 Christians in the Thana district, 9·36 per cent. were literate, (see *Bombay Gazetteer*, Thana, Vol. XIII., Part II., p. 657.) So much for the "East Indians."

When Mr. Bocarro knows so little about his own community he cannot be expected to know much about others. The Goanese are pure natives, and have never claimed Portuguese descent, pure or impure; and if they are called "Portuguese" it is not on account of their descent. That is merely a privilege they enjoy as subjects under the modern Portuguese constitution; and the appellation of "Portuguese" is given to the Goanese by the Portuguese Government and all the people of Portugal.—Yours, &c.,

July 25. INDIAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid Mr. Bocarro has unintentionally misled the Public Service Commission in not furnishing it with more reliable information. When asked he ought to have informed the President that the Association he represented came into existence only this or last year, and that before that period the members have always been known on this side of India as Portuguese or native Christians of Bombay and Salsette, and consequently they could not have been called "East Indians" in 1800. It should also have been stated, further, that the name "East Indian" was formerly applied in the days of John Company to represent the children of those who settled in the country (in the East or the East Indies) and who were of British descent only. Subsequently to define the name more clearly, the term "East Indian" was dropped for that of "

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* GUZERAT CRIPPLES.

MONDAY and Tuesday were fixed for a two days' match against a very sporting team, calling themselves "Guzerat Cripples." The weather was anything but propitious, and it was nearly 4 o'clock on Monday before play began. The Gymkhana as usual won the toss, and went to the wickets. Considering the rain that had fallen, the ground played very true, but naturally the ball would not travel much, and thus militated against tall scoring. Bell, Blackwell and Clabby all played good cricket and Faulkner showed a strong defence. The tenth wicket fell for 107, Adams taking six wickets at a cost of 39 runs. Yesterday morning, play began soon after eleven o'clock. The Gymkhana are really redeeming their character for punctuality. The "Cripples" went in and were all disposed of for 57. As amongst them were some notable cricketers who had won their spurs in North, South and Bombay and Mofussil matches, the Gymkhana may be considered lucky in getting them out so easily. Brooks, a new name to us, bowled exceedingly well and secured six wickets for 23 runs. Vincent played well for his 13, and Captain Pogson, well known in this ground a few years ago, went in sixth, and carried out his bat after a stubborn defence of forty minutes for a carefully made eleven. With 50 runs to the good, the Gymkhana commenced their second innings. Faulkner and Bell began well, but after that a complete rot set in, and wicket after wicket went for a mere nothing. The innings closed for 53, leaving the Guzerat team 104 to win; two wickets fell for 15, and when rain stopped the play at 5 o'clock, Vincent was not out 5, Pogson, not out, 15—total 35. The game therefore ended slightly in favor of the Gymkhana, as it would have been impossible to make the required runs in the time, and the Guzerat wicket *might* have all fallen within the hour. Pogson again shewed very good defence. Scores are as follows:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bell, c Howard, b Adams	16	run out	12
Faulkner, c Pogson, b Adams	3	b Howard	8
Hornblower, c Marriott, b Adams	4	b Adams	10
Blackwell, c Marriott, b Howard	30	c Marriott, b Adams	2
Kreyer, b Adams	3	b Howard	3
Sankey, c Beattie, Clifton	5	c Adams	1
Clabby, c Beattie, b Adams	18	c and b Adams	3
Brooks, b Howard	1	b Adams	0
Penny, b Howard	3	b Howard	4
Merriman, b Adams	14	c Beattie, b Adams	2
Tancred, not out	4	not out	4
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	107	Total	53

BOWLING AVERAGES.

1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Adams	88	30	7	6
Clifton	63	25	6	
Howard	72	29	6	

2nd Innings.

Adams	86	30	8	6
Howard	84	19	9	3

GUZERAT CRIPPLES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Howard, b Brooks	0	run out	8
Beattie, b Clabby	11	b Kreyer	1
Vincent, c Clabby, b Brooks	13	not out	5
Adams, b Brooks	5		
Marriott, c Tancred, b Kreyer	2		
Pogson, not out	11	not out	15
Jacob, b Clabby	0		
Eddis, b Brooks	3		
Clifton, c Hornblower, b Brooks	5		
Gibb, b Clabby	0		
Doig, b Brooks	1		
Extra	6	Extra	6
Total	57	Total	35

BOWLING AVERAGES.

1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Brooks	82	23	9	6
Kreyer	40	17	2	1
Clabby	40	11	3	3

2nd Innings.

Brooks	48	16	5	...
Kreyer	36	11	4	1
Clabby	12	2	2	...

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE *VS.* JOHN CONNON SCHOOL.

THE above match was played last Saturday on the Esplanade, in splendid weather, and proved an easy win for the John Connon School by 9 wickets and 10 runs. With the exception of three, the Scottish Orphanage team was represented by young colts, and were in no way a good match for their opponents, who brought giants into the field. However, credit is due to them for the way they fielded throughout the match. Sutton played good for his side, having booked 23 and 17, respectively, to his credit. In the second innings the John Connon School played two men only, namely Sutton (b Spalding—17) and A. Crisp (not out —4). The subjoined were the scores:—

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Smith, c and b Barnard	18	b Sutton	2
Spalding, c Veevers, b Allan	1	c and b Barnard	1
Kirkpatrick, b Allan	4	b Barnard	14
Morrison, c Sutton, b Allan	2	c Crisp, b Sutton	0
Robotom, b Barnard	2	c Bailey, b Sutton	1
Smith, c Allan, b Barnard	1	run out	1
Milne, b Allan	0	b Barnard	0
Robottom, c Veevers, b Barnard	2	c Bailey, b Barnard	0
Collins, not out	2	b Sutton	0
Kirkpatrick, c Crummey, b Allan	2	b Sutton	0
Baird, c Hawkins, b Sutton	0	b Sutton	1
Extras	1	Extras	0
Total	36	Total	31

JOHN CONNON SCHOOL.

1st Innings.

Sutton, b Kirkpatrick	23
Crisp, b Spalding	1
Hawkins, run out	4
Allan, b Spalding	0
Barnard, c Smith, b Spalding	3
Veevers, c Robottom, b Spalding	0
Mason, c Baird, b Spalding	0
Bailey, b Spalding	6
Hawkins, not out	0
Crummey, b Kirkpatrick	0
Veevers, b Spalding	0
Extras	11
Total	53

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL C. CLUB *VS.* UNION C. CLUB.

THE above match was played on the Esplanade last Saturday, and resulted in a disastrous defeat for the School Club by 9 wickets and 3 runs. Such a good result was altogether unlooked for, as the School Club had a strong batting eleven, but taking into consideration the effective trundling of Devine and Pearcey, they managed to pile up a few runs. The batting of the Union Club was a bit disappointing, and had it not been for the good way in which Wilcox and Devine kept up their wickets, their score would not have exceeded that of their opponents. Wilcox played in good style, beating back the attack of Hildreth and Alli, till he succumbed to the former. The rest of the Unionists were of little or no use, as many had "ducks" booked against their names. The second innings of the school followed, and the first eight wickets fell so rapidly that the Unionists began to hope for a chance of beating their opponents by an innings. Sykes and Gilder, however, managed to score a few runs, and soon changed the aspect of affairs. But they were eventually disposed of, their score standing at 20. With eight to beat the Unionists commenced their innings. Devine, after contributing a two to his credit, was clean bowled by Alli. Pearcey with Myatt as his companion scored the necessary amount of runs, the match resulting in a victory for the Unionists. The bowling of Devine was a marked success. The subjoined were the scores:—

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hildreth, b Pearcey	6	b Devine	3
Brewin, b Devine	1	b Devine	4
Alli, b Devine	1	b Devine	0
Higgs, b Pearcey	0	c Henry, b Pearcey	0
Little, b Devine	0	c and b Pearcey	1
Sykes, b Devine	3	b Wilcox	5
Kelly, c Pearcey, b Devine	0	b Devine	0
Murray, b Devine	0	not out	1
Gilder, c Henry, b Pearcey	8	b Devine	1
Ill, not out	0	c Henry, b Pearcey	2
Glaskin, c MacDonald, b Devine	1	c MacDonald, b Pearcey	1
Extras	5	Extras	4
Total	20	Total	22

UNION C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Devine, st. Hildreth, b Alli	11	b Alli	2
Pearcey, b Alli	0	not out	5
Myatt, b Hildreth	0	not out	0
Wilcox, b Hildreth	12		
Macdonald, b Hildreth	2		
Myer, b Alli	5		
Gordon, b Alli	3		
Henry, b Hildreth	0		
Collins, b Hildreth	0		
Graham, b Hildreth	0		
Bowack, not out	0		
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	35	Total	10

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER C. C. vs. G. T. M. OFFICE (G. I. P. R.) C. C.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Saturday, the 23rd instant, on the Cooperage, between the Bombay Volunteer Cricket Club and the Cricket Club of the Office of the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, and resulted in a victory for the Office Club by eleven runs.

The Office Club having won the toss sent the Volunteers in to defend their wickets against the bowling of Rhenius and Boileau. Small scoring, however, seemed to be the order of the day, and the Volunteers were soon disposed of for a total of thirty-five runs. Forde made a good hit to square leg for six runs, which unfortunately were decreased by two having been run short. Ryan played a correct game for fourteen, and both he and Powers made somewhat of a stand. Boileau for the Office and Crawley and Little for the Volunteers bowled in excellent form, Crawley being particularly deadly. The Office team found it difficult to get runs, and the close of the game was somewhat exciting, the ninth wicket having fallen for thirty. A stand was then effected by Boileau and A. P. Harrington, who ran the score up to forty-six.

When the last wicket fell. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER C. CLUB.

1st Innings.

O'Brien, b Boileau	1
Pinsent, b Rhenius	0
Ingle run out	0
Forde, c Boileau, b Rhenius	4
Howard, b Boileau	1
Little, b Boileau	1
Ryan, b Boileau	14
Aldridge b Boileau	4
Powers, b Boileau	6
Crawley, b Boileau	0
Walsh, not out	3
Bye	1
Total	35

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wide.
Rhenius	70	23	4	2
Boileau	66	11	4	7

G. T. M. OFFICE C. CLUB.

1st Innings.

Lake, c O'Brien, b Crawley	5
Rhenius, b Crawley	0
Mayers, l b w b Crawley	2
Gamble, b Crawley	0
Hussey, l b w b Crawley	3
Bice, b Crawley	2
George, b Little	3
Hykoop, b Crawley	4
Harrington, not out	6
Clark, b Little	0
Boileau, c Howard, b Crawley	11
Extras, b 6, l b 1, w b 1	8
Total	46

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wide balls.
Little	103	19	11	3	1
Crawley	100	19	10	7	0

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

MR. ALLEN TURNER, the honorary solicitor of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, and asked his Worship to allow him to refer to a case instituted by an officer of the society against two bullock drivers, which was before him on Saturday. He (Mr. Turner) had been instructed by the society to appear before the Magistrate to explain that it was not attempted to get a conviction from him in face of Mr. Hamilton's decision, but the facts of the case were that two men had been placed before Mr. Hamilton on Friday. Mr. Hamilton warned them not to work their animals until they were in a fit condition, but the agent found these same bullocks being again used but with different drivers. He handed them over to the police authorities, and on Saturday they were placed before his Worship. The officer had told Mr. Turner that he had informed the Magistrate that the bullocks had been before Mr. Hamilton, and that the drivers had been warned and discharged, and on those facts Mr. Turner considered that it was not intended to get an improper conviction from his Worship. He had told the officer that he must get an order asking that the case be allowed to appear before Mr. Hamilton on Monday, but he did not do so.

The Magistrate, interrupting, said, I am very glad to hear what you have to state. What I wanted to find out was why the officer, one Magistrate having warned and discharged the accused, had placed them before me on a similar charge? At the time I considered it a very improper thing to do.

Mr. Turner: It is true that Mr. Hamilton discharged the men, but when doing so I brought the matter particularly to his Worship's notice, and he then told the interpreter to inform the defendants that they were warned as well and were not to work their animals again until they were in a fit state.

The Magistrate: If that was the case, it was an improper proceeding to have placed them before me. They should have been placed before the Magistrate before whom they had been previously prosecuted.

Mr. Turner: Mr Hamilton was not sitting on Saturday, and as the agent had no power to keep the men under arrest, he had to place them before your Worship, but, if you had made any order, they could have been placed before Mr. Hamilton on Monday.

The Magistrate: If I had known that, I should certainly have granted the order. But I think that some supervision is wanted over the agents of this society to keep it from disgrace. The question is whether they are acting exclusively on their own responsibility or not.

Mr. Turner: I am the solicitor of the society and I shall be most happy to attend here, if you think it necessary that I should do so, when a case is proceeding.

Several horse and bullock drivers were then placed before his Worship charged by the society's officials with working their animals in an unfit condition. During the hearing of a case against a *dharriwalla*, named Raja Jetra, Mr. Crawley-Boevey said there was a matter that Mr. Hamilton had suggested to him, and that is, we should have power to send these animals to the hospital for treatment. At present the only way of dealing with these men was by inflicting a fine, and that did not always meet the case.

Mr. Shroff, the secretary: About five years ago we took steps to build a hospital for animals, but there is great difficulty in getting persons to consent to send their animals there.

Mr. Turner: I think, your Worship, that, now the hospital has been established, this is the time when the application to Government should be made.

The Magistrate: I have myself been a great interest in this project and have referred the matter to the society, and on receipt of its reply I shall place the matter before Government.

Mr. Turner: If your Worship could get these defendants to send their animals to hospital, we would not ask for the infliction of a fine.

The Magistrate: Unless the owners of the animals decide to send their animals there I do not see how the difficulty is to be overcome. In a certain case, a driver sent his beast there, and, after paying between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 for its treatment, he took it out, and the first day he used it he was brought up at the above Court for working it in an unfit state. (Laughter.) This was a most difficult question and requires considerable tact and judgment to deal with. The police courts, I am afraid, are a very rough and ready means of dealing with it. It does exercise some power, but a good deal more is wanted, and, I think, that if you (Mr. Turner) and Mr. Shroff talk the matter over with me in chambers, we may arrive at what is actually required.

The cases against the thirteen defendants were then proceeded with, three small fines were inflicted, the other cases being either discharged or withdrawn by the society.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

OUR local doctors, says the *Indu Prakash*, have taken up the cry of the Medical Society of Calcutta, calling for a Medical Registration Act in India, so as to prevent the medical practice of other than qualified men. The cry is so catching that we are not surprised both the English dailies have supported it, and there are not wanting correspondents, probably disappointed medical men, to keep it up. But whatever claims such an Act may have in the eyes of the medical profession and even of the Anglo-Indian public—and they are said by one of our contemporaries to be overwhelming—to our mind the measure is fraught with the greatest mischief. It will be a new instrument of oppression in the hands of the executive and of the interested agitators, and will be an unnecessary interference with the liberty of society. Whatever the medical profession may think about it, the great mass of the native lay public is sure to look upon the measure as a great hardship, and in their interest we are bound to make a timely protest against the proposed measure. We are aware that the proposal will have many powerful supporters in the public and the press, and considerable influence may be brought to bear upon the Government to take action in the matter. But any one who is at all acquainted with the condition of native society will not fail to condemn it. The Bill, if one is framed to give effect to the proposal, will have, we feel sure, little chance of passing in the Legislative Council. But we raise our voice at this stage in the hope that the proposal may be nipped in the bud.

THE question of the legality of a Railway Administration calling upon consignors to open out packages said to contain valuable articles tendered for despatch by railway, prior to insuring them, having been raised, the Agents of the various Railway Companies have been requested to state whether they consider that the maintenance of the present practice is sufficiently important to justify an alteration in the existing law upon the subject.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mac Donald, 1716 tons, Captain W J Rule, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Glasgow and Liverpool (June 28) via Port Said, with a general cargo.—Captain Castell and a deck passenger on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, Captain J Skinner, brought to Bombay yesterday a general cargo and the following passengers from the Persian Gulf, Ports, and Karachi:—Mr. W. H. Mayhew, Mr. S. Ferreh, and twenty-two on deck.

THE s. s. Loch Etive, 1,396 tons, Captain S. R. Lee, and consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., was cleared out yesterday for Torre-del-Anunsiata. She is laden with a cargo of wheat and seeds. The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, 2,241 tons, Captain Allan Buck, sailed, yesterday, laden with a general cargo for Port Said and Liverpool.

THE s. s. Iran, 2,316 tons, consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates & Co., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, under Captain R. Poland, from Cardiff (July 3) via Port Said and Suez. She has brought 4,787 tons of coals with her from the former port, for the G. I. P. Railway Company. One casualty occurred during her voyage which was otherwise a pleasant one in the death of an European coal-trimmer, who died of heat apoplexy.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK. 26TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Seawfell	1439	J. Stanhope	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Asia	2322	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Venetia	1609	F. Cole	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Cathay	2283	J. De Horne	D	P. & O. Co.
Ship Wallace	1585	W. H. Smith	E	The Captain.
S.S. C. Buchanan	1912	W. Millar	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, L. Etive	1396	S. R. Lee	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Fernlands	1375	J. B. Sellers	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Atrato	2065	J. R. Gordon	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Honzada	1978	J. Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, M. Hall	2241	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Sumatra	1406	Breeze	LM	Hajee Cassum.
,, Manilla	2582	A. Cruciani	N	F. Bozzoni.
,, Inchlonga	1987	Gallachen	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, China	1394	B. Flotcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. of York	1478	R. Wylie	P O	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Esther Roy		Thos. Roy	Q	Noonan & Dewji
S.S. St. Dunstan	1451	J. Ogilvie	Rbt	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Highfield	1698	W. Simpson		K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
26	Iran (s)	Poland	Cardiff, July 3.
	Java (s)	Skinner	P. Gulf and Karrachee, July 12.
	Goa (s)	Lewins	Calcutta, July 7.
	C. Macdonald (s)	Rule	Liverpool, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	Adowa (s)	Allen	Aden, Hoodeida & Jeddah.
	Sumatra (s)	Breeze	Aden, Hoodeida & Jeddah.
	Loch Etive (s)	Lee	Torredel Anunziata
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Stead	London, &c.
	Methley Hall (s)	Buck	Port Said & Liverpool.

The barque Runnymede, Jarnion, cleared last evening for False Point.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Inchanvrie, for Messinia and Catania.
,, Venetia, for China and Australia.
,, Cathay, for London, &c.
,, Iran, for Port Said, Genoa and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
21 Africa s ..... Cooper ..... Bombay, June 24.

DEPARTURE.

July 21.—Steamers Dido, Mahratta, Maharaja, Clan Mackenzie and Nowahera. Barque Alpheus Marshall.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
21 Goorkha s ..... London.
22 Clan Mackay ..... Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

July.
21 Nurjahan s ..... Bombay.
,, Rewa s ..... London.
22 Sahara s ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia (s), 50 bales cotton, 64 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, G. hella Bhurmulla; 100 bags wheat flour, The Bo. Co. Ld; 32 bales, wool, M. Ramgopal.

Methley Hall (s), 202 bales wool, G. Rungoomul; 50 bales wool, G. Kessomji; 711 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.; 40 bales wool, A. M. T. Khan Shoostri; 50 bales wool, B. Damji.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s), 100 bags wheat flour, The Bo. Co Ld; 9 cwts ivory, T. Topen; 4 cases country brass ware, The U. Merchants Co.

Henzada (s), 1000 cwts jaori A. Blaschcek and Co; 165 bales, cotton fly, R. Heerji; 5 bales, hides Festonji Edalji; 21 bales coir fibre M. Banna; 10 bales, skins W. Poonjie.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga (s), 66 bales cotton fly, D. Keerji.

Highfield (s), 3,999 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts castor seed, 300 cwts myrabolams, 1,003 cwts ground-nuts, 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, 1,000 cwts poppy seed, 200 cwts mustard and 1,7000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts rapeseed G Motee and Co; 100 bales, cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co; 3,076 cwts rapeseed, Wm. Bell and Co.

Atrato (s), 400 cwts myrabolums, Wolkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia (s), 1004 cwts mowda seed, D. Sassoon and Co; 603 cwts groundnuts, C. Luckmichand and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

St. Dunstan (s), 50 cwts pepper, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s), 3000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla (s), 144 cwts wheat E. Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla (s), 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner. and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Macgregor, Surgn, Bo., I. M. D., on duty, from Burma.

JULY 26.

Gough, Lt., Rt., R. W. Fusiliers, on privilege leave, from Lucknow.

Robb, Surgn. Major, Bo. I. M. D., on privilege leave, from Ahmedabad.

Bushman Col., Bl., Army Head Quarters, on leave, from Simla.

Lovett, Lt., Mad., Somerset L. I., on privilege leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 26.

Fane, Col., Bo., Gloster Regt., on half pay, to England.

Shone, Capt., Bl, R. E., on sick leave, to England.

Johnstone, Lt., Bo., 4th Cavy H. C., from leave, to Bolaram.

Gough, Lt., Bl., R. W. Fus., on privilege leave, to England.

Preston, Brig. Surgn., Bo. Med. Staff, on sick leave, to England.

Robb, Surgn, Major, Bo., I. M. D. on leave, to England.

Bushman, Col., Bl. Army Hd. Qrs., on privilege leave, to England.

Lovett, Lt., Mad. Somerset Regt., on privilege leave, to England.

Birdwood, Lt., Bl., 11th Bl. Lancers, from leave, to Nowgong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 27th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at head-quarters this day Wednesday, the 27th inst., from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises, all recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the date and posted to "B" Company No. 2534, Vol Samson Simon.

3. Bombay Light Horse, the following orders are notified. The Light Horse will assemble at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 5-30 p.m for drill with swords.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

SALVATION BY TORTURE AT KAIRWAN.

THE Hon. George Curzon, M.P., recently paid a visit to the holy city of Kairwan, and he contributes an article to the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*, describing some of the religious rites and ceremonies that he witnessed on the occasion. One of the peculiar features of Kairwan is the number of zaonias, or colleges of religious orders, which there exist. Of these fraternities, which have each a separate discipline and ritual, and number many thousand members with corresponding branches in all parts of the Mussulman world, the most famous are those of the Zadria, Tijania, and Aissaouia; and of these three, the most remarkable, according to Mr. Curzon, is the last. This sect of dervishes was founded by one Mahomet Ibu Aissa, a celebrated marabout of Mequinez, in Morocco; and his disciples, who are scattered through all the principal coast towns of North Africa, but are especially congregated at Mequinez and Kairwan, perpetuate his teaching, and opened to themselves the gates of heaven by self-mutilation when in a state of religious ecstacy or trance. Aware of the number and importance of this sect at Kairwan, Mr. Curzon was anxious to witness one of their *zikrs* or services. After describing the wild dance presiding the final ecstacy, the writer says:—

A RELIGIOUS ORGY.

As the ecstasy approached its height and the fully initiated became *melboos* or possessed, they broke from the stereotyped litany into demoniacal grinning and ferocious and bestial cries. These writhing and contorted objects were no longer rational human beings, but savage animals, caged brutes howling madly in the delirium of hunger or of pain. They growled like bears, they barked like jackals, they roared like lions, they laughed like hyænas; and over and anon from the seething rank rose a diabolical shriek, like the scream of a dying horse, or the yell of a tortured fiend. And steadily the while in the background resounded the implacable reverberation of the drums.

The climax was now reached; the requisite pitch of cataleptic inebriation had been obtained, and the rites of Aissa were about to begin. From the crowd at the door a wild figure broke forth, tore off his upper clothing till he was naked to the waist, and throwing away his fez, bared a head closeshaven save for one long and dishevelled lock that, springing from the scalp, fell over his forehead like some grisly and funeral plume.

SELF-TORTURE BY FRENZIED DISCIPLE.

A long knife, somewhat resembling a cutlass, was handed to him by the sheik, who had risen to his feet and who directed the phenomena that ensued. Waving it wildly above his head and protruding the forepart of his figure, the fanatic brought it down blow after blow against his bared stomach, and drew it savagely to and fro against the unprotected skin. There showed the marks of a long and livid weal, but no blood spurted from the gash. In the intervals between the strokes he ran swiftly from one side to the other of the open space, taking long stealthy strides like a panther about to spring, and seemingly so powerless over his own movements that he knocked blindly up against those who stood in his way, nearly upsetting them with the violence of the collision.

Several long iron spits or prongs were produced and distributed; these formidable implements were about two-and-a-half feet in length, and sharply pointed, and they terminated at the handle in a large wooden knob about the size of a large orange. There was great competition for these instruments of torture, which were used as follows:—Poising one in the air, an Aissaoui would suddenly force the point into the flesh of his own shoulder in front just below the shoulderblade. Thus transfixed, and holding the weapon aloft, he strode swiftly up and down.

Suddenly, at a signal, he fell on his knees, still forcing the point into his body, and keeping the wooden head uppermost. Then there started up another disciple armed with a big wooden mallet, and he, after a few preliminary taps, rising high on tiptoe with uplifted weapon would, with an appalling yell, bring it down with all his force upon the wooden knob, driving the point home through the shoulder of his comrade. Another seized an iron skewer, and placing the point within his open jaws, forced it steadily through his cheek until it protruded a couple of inches on the outside. He barked savagely like a dog and foamed at the lips.

Others, afflicted with exquisite spasms of hunger, knelt down before the chief, whimpering like children for food, and turning upon him imploring glances from their glazed and bloodshot eyes. His control over his following was supreme. Some he gratified, others he forbade. At a touch from him they were silent and relapsed into quiescence. One maddened wretch who, fancying himself some wild beast, plunged to and fro, roaring horribly and biting and tearing with his teeth at whomever he met, was advancing, as I thought, with somewhat menacing purpose in my direction when he was arrested by his superior and sent back cringing and cowed.

THE EXTRAORDINARY REPASTS.

For those whose ravenous appetites he was content to humour the most singular repast was prepared. A plate was brought in, covered with huge jagged pieces of broken glass, as thick as a shattered soda-water bottle. With greedy chuckles and gurglings of delight one of the hungry ones dashed at it, crammed a handful into his mouth, and crunched it up as though it were some exquisite dainty, a fellow-disciple calmly stroking the exterior of his throat, with intent, I suppose, to lubricate the descent of the unwonted morsels. A little child held up a snake or sandworm by the tail, placing the head between his teeth, and gulped it gleefully down. Several acolytes came in carrying a big skein of the prickly pear, or *fico d'Inferno*, the leaves of which are as thick as a one-inch plank, and are armed with huge projecting thorns. This was ambrosia to the starving saints; they rushed at it with passionate emulation, tearing at the solid slabs with their teeth and gnawing and munching the coarse fibres, regardless of the thorns which pierced their tongues and cheeks as they swallowed them down.

The most singular feature of all, and the one that almost defies belief, though it is none the less true, was this—that in no case did one drop of blood emerge from scar, or gash, or wound. This fact I observed most carefully, the mokaddem standing at my side, and each patient in turn coming to him when his self-imposed torture had been accomplished and the cataleptic frenzy had spent its force.

ABSOLUTION BY THE CHIEF DERVISH.

It was the chief who cunningly withdrew the blade from cheek or shoulder or body, rubbing over the spot what appeared to me to be the saliva of his own mouth; then he whispered an absolution in the ear of the disciple and kissed him on the forehead, whereupon the patient, but a moment before writhing in maniacal transports, retired tranquilly and took his seat upon the floor. He seemed none the worse for his recent paroxysm, and the wound was marked only by a livid blotch or a hectic flush. As I witnessed the disgusting spectacle and listened to the pandemonium of sounds, my head swam, my eyes became dim, my senses reeled, and I believe that in a few moments I must have fainted had not one of my friends touched me on the shoulder, and whispering that the mokaddem was desirous that I should leave, escorted me hurriedly to the door.

As I walked back to my quarters, and long after through the still night, the beat of the tambours continued, and I heard the distant hum of voices, broken at intervals by an isolated and piercing cry. Perhaps yet further and more revolting orgies were celebrated after I had left. I had not seen, as other travellers have done, the chewing and swallowing of red-hot cinders, or the harmless handling and walking upon live coals. I had been spared that which others have described as the climax of the gluttonous debauch, viz., the introduction of a live sheep, which then and there is savagely torn to pieces and devoured raw by these unnatural banquetors. But I had seen enough, and as I sank to sleep, my agitated fancy pursued a thousand avenues of thought, confounding in one grim medley all the carnivorous horrors of fact and fable and fiction; and loud above all the din and discord the tale of the false prophets of Carmel, awakened by the train of association, rang in my ears, and I seemed to hear intoned with remorseless reiteration the words; "And they cried aloud and cut themselves after their manner with knives and lancets, till the blood gushed out upon them." The facts which I have described, the absolute genuineness of which will, I doubt not be vouched for by others who have had a similar experience to myself, speak for themselves.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette, July 8.*)

Lieut H E Stanton has been seconded for service on the Staff in India.

Staff, Major and Col R C Low, CB, Bengal Cavy, has been appointed to command a Brigade of the Bengal Army, and to have the rank of Brigdr-Genl whilst so employed, vice Major-Genl T E Gordon, CB, CSI, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

Lieut-Col and Col W S A Lockhart, CB., CSI, Bengal Infy, has been appointed to command a Brigade of the Bengal Army, and to have the rank of Brigadier-Genl whilst so employed, vice Major-Genl J J H Gordon, BB, Beng S C, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

Lieut-Col and Col F J Keen, CB, Beng SC, has been appointed to command a Brigade of the Bengal Army, and to have the rank of Brigadier-Genl whilst so employed, vice Major-Genl Sir H H Gough, VC, KCB, Beng SC, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

THE KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* supplies further details of the Kentucky vendetta already reported by telegraph. He says:—The vendetta, which was ended on the 22nd of June by the sheriff's posse killing at Morehead, Rowan County, Kentucky, Craig Tolliver, with most of his gang, began ten years ago, though Tolliver was not then engaged in it. The feud broke out in 1877 between the Underwood and Holbrook families, and thirty men were killed on both sides, including all the males of the Underwood family. John Martin, who had formerly been a horse-thief, was a tenant of Underwood, sharing his double log-cabin. Squire Holbrook, a neighbour, one day missed two horses, and accused Martin and young Jesse Underwood of stealing them. This, being a charge of the worst crime known in Kentucky, led to the feud. Old Underwood denied the accusation, but Holbrook gathered his friends together and ordered Underwood to send Martin away, or there would be war. Underwood defied him and the conflict began. Several of Underwood's sons were shot from ambush during the next year, and occasionally some of Holbrook's men were shot. Bands of armed men patrolled the county, and skirmishes were of frequent occurrence. Underwood's double log-cabin, called "Fort Underwood," was besieged by ambushed enemies. Old Underwood in 1880 was shot and severely wounded and Jesse was killed; his body being dragged into the cabin, where the women watched it for four nights. After killing Jesse, a band of masked men appeared at the door of the house and demanded admittance. Old Underwood grasped his shot gun and staggered to his feet, determined to sell his life dearly, wounded as he was; but his wife and the other women begged him to hear what the men had to say, and he was finally induced to listen to them. "We hear that Jesse is dead," said the ringleader; "we want to learn if it is true. If he really is dead we will go away, and there shall be no more fighting." Old Underwood was prevailed upon to pass all arms out of the door and let the men enter. When they came in the old man was sitting on the bed beside his dead son, and his little grand-daughter was holding one of his hands. One of the men lifted up the sheet and identified Jesse. All tried to disguise their voices, but Underwood recognized one of them and called him by his name. With an oath the betrayed ruffian raised his shot-gun and emptied the contents of both barrels into the old man's body. He fell forward into the arms of his grand-daughter and died without a groan; and the murderers with loud shouts of exultation, left the house and disappeared. Hostilities were then suspended, and the women of the Underwood family, with Martin, left that section.

Martin became an illicit distiller. He returned to Rowan County in 1884 and engaged in politics. He was engaged in an affray at an election in August, when Bradley, a prominent democrat was shot. Martin was accused of shooting him. Party feeling ran high. In December, 1884, Floyd Tolliver, a friend of the Democrats, appeared in Morehead and met Martin. They got into a political dispute, and each drew a pistol. Martin being the quickest fired first, and Tolliver was instantly killed. All the witnesses agreed that the killing was justifiable, but Martin was arrested and imprisoned. This aroused the slumbering embers of the original few the people taking sides. Craig Tolliver declared himself the avenger of his brother, and formed a party to capture Martin and lynch him. Martin was taken to Clark County for safe keeping, but by means of strategy and a forged order to the gaoler, Tolliver's party obtained possession of Martin at the Clark County Gaol. The prisoner was handcuffed and placed on board a railway train for Morehead.

At a farmer's station seven miles from Morehead the car was boarded by a mob. A rattling fire of shotguns was directed apparently at the posse guarding the prisoner, but when the smoke cleared away it was found that nobody but Martin had been injured. His body was fairly riddled with shot and he was quite dead. Craig Tolliver had avenged his brother by the slaughter of his slayer, and a vendetta had begun as bitter in its nature as that of the Underwood and Holbrook factions, of which the same man Martin was the original cause. Sue Martin, his sister, accused Taylor Young,

MR. MORLEY AT MANCHESTER.

CHALLENGING THE UNIONIST LEADERS.

UNDER the auspices of the National Reform Union, a great public meeting was held on Wednesday, July 6th, in Manchester Free Trade Hall, attended by from five to six thousand. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

DENYING OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. Morley was the principal speaker. All serious men, he said, who have the fortunes of their country at heart, are looking one another anxiously in the face. (Hear, hear.) They feel there is a serious problem before them—(hear, hear)—and they want to know how that problem is to be solved; how these great national difficulties are to be met. The fortunes of party even, and the still more paltry fortunes of individuals, are of no account in this great crisis. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Well, I must say a word for those with whom I by chance am specially associated, the men who sit on the front opposition bench. (Hear, hear.) We had a very extraordinary scene in the House of Commons the night before last. The gentleman who was once in the Liberal ranks—(groans)—and who is now the Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer—(much groaning, and cries of "Turncoat" and "Deserter")—boldly charging us who sat on that bench with obstructing the business of the House of Commons, with conniving at that obstruction, and with degrading Parliament. (Uproarious cheers.) That charge is absolutely unfounded and untrue. (Loud cheers.)

MINISTERIALIST INCONSISTENCY.

I will tell you, he continued, what the secret of obstruction is. There are two secrets, if they are secrets. The first is, that they are bunglers. (Cheers.) Why, they bungled last night. I could not help wondering last night, when I saw Tory members trooping out in numbers that would have saved their Government the division ten, twenty times over, whether those members reflected that they were disclaiming, repudiating for England the very method which they are screaming to have imposed upon Ireland. (Cheers.) What were they protesting against last night? They were protesting against a Police Magistrate forming a judgment, and taking action upon the evidence of police constables alone—(hear hear, and cheers)—and they are screaming for a bill which places the liberties of every Irishman where the district shall be proclaimed at the mercy of the police constable and Magistrate. (Hear, hear.)

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IRELAND.

But I pass from these things to the great question, and I say to you what I say to myself daily, "Keep your eye on Ireland." (Cheers.)

"Think of the position of the Irish people." That is our position; not the squabbles and intrigues and recriminations of politicians. (Cheers.) To you, gentlemen, here to-night in a vast audience of this kind, does it not come home to you that you and we are responsible for Ireland? (Hear, hear.) We are responsible, as Mr. Gladstone has said in his letter, for the discharge of a great national duty in that wronged and suffering part of the realm. (Cheers.) They call us Separatists. I don't mind. They may call me by what nickname they please. (Hear, hear.) But I will tell you what I would do if I wanted to stimulate the feeling for separation in the breasts of Irishmen. I would pass a rousing Coercion Bill. I would show Ireland that the British Parliament, without misgiving, and without hesitation, is willing to impose restrictions on their liberties which we would not endure upon ourselves for a day, nor an hour. (Cheers.) Show them that once for all, and I say that Irishmen may well despair of the Union. It is the Coercion Bill that will feed and nourish the sentiment of Separation. (Cheers.)

HOPES OF LORD HARTINGTON.

We have two sets of opponents. We have those who propound difficulties to our scheme, not because they went to have these difficulties met, but because they think our answers will make accommodation impossible. There are others who really feel—and I don't at all wonder that they feel—that there are difficulties to be met and to be answered. I think Lord Hartington belongs to that class, and in spite of what I deplore, in spite of his letters to Tory candidates, in spite of his very questionable alliance in the House of Commons with the Tories, in spite—worst of all, I admit—of his support of this shameless Coercion Bill—I for one still am not without hopes that the time may come when Lord Hartington will see that Home Rule is essential for the carrying on of government in Ireland, and that then he will honestly and frankly come round; just as he did in 1884 when, after questioning, I think in this very hall, the expediency of extending the franchise in Ireland, he was a member of the Government which did so extend that franchise. (Applause.)

THE LIBERALS STRIVING FOR REUNION IN VAIN.

Your committee hope the present unhappy breach in the ranks of the Liberal party may soon be healed; and to that every one of us, I think, must say from the bottom of his heart, Amen! (Cheers.) I do'nt that the committee of the Reform Union doubt for a moment that we have done all that mortal man could do to bring about reunion. (Hear, hear.) Will anybody tell me anything that has been left undone on our part to bring that about? Every step we have made in advance since the Home Rule Bill was brought in, and certainly since the autumn campaign began, has been the signal for a step being made by our opponents on their part. (Hear, hear.) Each new concession on our part was made the text of a new demand. We have striven in vain. We entered into conference at the beginning of this year, I think, in a good and honest spirit, hoping that we should lessen our difficulties; and what is our reward? I will tell you what it is. Our reward is to be taunted with having the bottom knocked out of our proposals. (Hisses, cries of "Shame" and "Chamberlain.") And our veteran and heroic leader—(great cheers)—after all these years of struggle and of service, is told that he must not only confess failure—that is not enough, that is not satisfactory—he must also promise amendment. (Derisive laughter.) Considering the erectness, the heroism, the nobility, the gentleness—(hear, hear, and cheers)—with which our leader has fought this bitter fight, under a storm of obloquy and reproach which I believe has never been equalled. I don't think that it is the tone for conciliation—("No")—and I don't think that is the tone the Committee of the Reform Union want us to accept. (Hear, hear.)

NO MORE TALK, BUT THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Well, gentlemen, about all this I do not know what you think; I will tell you what I think about all these conferences. I think that after all this this talk must end. (Loud and continuous cheering.) Conferences are no longer our business. (Cheers.) We must go straight to the people. (Loud cheers.) The issue, though it is full of difficulties, which I am the last man to deny or underrate—the main issue is a plain one, and what we have to do, those of us who sit on this platform or elsewhere who have this cause at heart—what we have to do is to place the issue plainly, honestly, straightforwardly, and persistently before the people of this country (Cheers.) This is not the first time that the Liberal party has had to turn a minority into a majority. (Cheers.) This is not the first time the Liberal party has had to endure hard names and misrepresentation. This is not the first time that the Libera. party has had to work hard and long for the triumph of a good cause.

QUESTIONS FOR THE UNIONIST LEADERS.

There are two questions. The first is—Is Ireland to have self-government? (Yes.) The second is—What sort of self govecnment is she to have ("Home Rule.") Now, it is a waste of time, gentlemen, to argue the second question with men who have not given you a fair answer yet upon the first. Let them tell us—let Lord Hartington tell us before we go any further—what their present position is? (Cheers.) What is the question that they are really and honestly arguing? (Hear, hear.) I say let us know were we are; don't let them meet us with talking about "foreign conspiracies," and "Parnellism and crime." Are they now in favour of a provincial legislature analogous to that of the Canadian Dominion? Are they now, Lord Hartington and Mr Chamberlain, in favour of a legislative authority in Dublin in accordance with Mr Gladstone's principle? If they are, why do they raise up all this odious and irrelevant matter? Why don't they tell us what they want? Why don't they give us their scheme or plan?

THE RETENTION OF THE IRISH MEMBERS.

Lord Hartington has said that Mr. Gladstone has not satisfactorily stated what is his view as to the burning point of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. Well, but Mr. Gladstone's speech at Swansea was perfectly explicit upon that point. (Hear, hear.) He stated there is a perfectly fair and feasible solution of our difficulty—the Irish members to remain until we see what the teaching of experience is. I may remark that I wonder that Lord Hartington should set so much value on the knowledge and on the representative character of the Irish members in Irish concerns, when he is at this moment insisting on rejecting their proposals for the settlement of the Irish landquestion, and insisting on fastening up on Ireland, in spite of their earnest protest and most vigorous remonstrances, restrictions which the Irish members whose knowledge and competence and representative character is so much values, are opposed to. (Cheers.) wonder at something else still more in the same speech delivered in this also or in the admirable borough of Blackburn—I wonder still more that he, thinking the knowledge and representative character of the Irish members so important and so priceless, should literally propose that Liberals and Tories and Dissentients should go into a room and settle the constitution for Ireland, and the only people who should not be there should be the Irish members. (Cheers.)

"THE ULSTER ARGUMENT."

There is the point of Ulster. A great deal has been made about the importance of giving a separate treatment to Ulster. By Ulster they mean—most of them, those who know most about it—they mean a small corner in the north-east of the province. I am not going to tell you how far we have already gone in that direction, because Mr. Gladstone himself has clearly laid down his willingness to hear the voice of Ulster. But are you so sure, and is Lord Hartington so sure, that when Ulster or the corner of Ulster knows that Great Britain has made up its mind that there is to be an effective, a real self-government in Ireland—are you so sure that Ulster will turn its back upon Ireland, and claim to be excluded from such a government? (No.) I dont believe it. If any of you are affected by what is called "the Ulster argument"—just ask yourselves, as I will myself whether, if I were an Ulster man, I should wish to turn my back upon the miserable and squalid island behind me, with all its wrongs and all its seething traditions of evil—whether I should wish to turn my back upon it, and leave those poor people, desolate and neglected, to get out of their troubles as they can, because I forsooth, wish to show in some exceptional manner that I am a citizen of the British Empire in a sense in which they are not. (Cheers.) Gentleman, if I were an Ulster man I should say—"No, I am an Ulster man, but I am an Irishman. Loud) cheers.) I will not leave this island behind me, this neglected population behind me; I will do my duty by it. (Cheers.) All I can say is, that I, for my part, would not exchange the fame and glory of a commander who had won great victories, nor of the discoverer of new worlds, nor of the author of poems that the world would not willingly allow to die—I would not exchange that for the satisfaction of having been the least and the humblest instrument in bringing about this great measure of pacification and reconciliation between the people of Ireland and the people of England. (Great cheering.)

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS TO THE CLYDE.

DURING the past two or three months considerable interest has been manifested in business circles in the direct importation of Indian and Ceylon teas to the Clyde. Paragraphs have now and again appeared on the subject, but it has never been put before the public in a complete form. It is, nevertheless, a matter of some importance; and, indeed, the development of these branches of the tea trade has been attended with a rapidity which makes the topic in itself worthy of public attention. In 1837 the first sample of Indian tea arrived in England, and a year later a commercial lot of 488 lb. was sold by auction in London for 10s per lb. During 1839, when 95 cases were shipped, the price per lb. fell to 2s. From that year to this the importations have increased by leaps and bounds, in spite of several difficulties which have had to be overcome. The quantity received rose from 250,000 lb. in 1851 to 2,510,000 lb, in 1865, 25,605,000 lb. in 1875, and 76,585,000 lb. in 1886. For the current year the Indian Tea Association of Calcutta estimates, from returns it has received that the total will reach the large figure of 86,031,000 lb. It is stated too that the estimate of this body is invariably below the mark, and that the quantity shipped in the course of the season is more likely to be upwards of 90,000,000 lb. During the last twenty years, therefore, Indian tea has been creating a market for itself. In 1865 it formed only 3 percent. of the tea imports of the United Kingdom. Ten years later it represented 16 per cent., and in another decade 39, while last year it was 41. Ceylon tea has also been rapidly coming to the front since the failure of coffee-planting on that island a few years ago. It is quite a new product there, but it is estimated that this season 3,000,000 lb. will be available for exportation. As a matter of course, the increased supplies have reduced the prices of these teas until they are in that respect able to compete with the Chinese article. Doubtless some difference of opinion will always exist as to the quality of the respective commodities, which is very much a question of taste. The upholders of the Indian tea are not disposed, however, to be at all modest in their claims. Colonel Money, whose essay on the question obtained the "Grant" gold medal and the prize of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India says:—"To begin with, the following facts are not disputed by those who know anything of the subject:—1st, Indian, teas have far more body—that is, strength—than China teas. 2nd Indian, consequently command a higher price than China teas. 3rd, In spite of the higher price, it is far more economical than the Chinese produce, as, generally speaking, one third of the quantity suffices. 4th, There are lands enough in India to grow all the tea required for England's use, and, indeed, for all her Colonies. If these are facts, and I confidently affirm they are so, how is it that the following holds good in England? 1st, Indian tea is not known to the public; 2nd, Except in one or two shops in London and Glasgow, unknown to the mass of the people, not an ounce of pure Indian tea can be bought in England; 3d, That India even as a tea-producing country is scarcely known in England." It may be noted in passing that the changes wrought by time have qualified the latter group of statements as far, at least, as Glasgow is concerned. The Indian tea trade, it may be noticed by the way, has received a decided impetus from the introduction of labour-saving machinery. One of the most expensive processes in the manufacture of the favourite herb is that known as "sifting." In China this is usually done with hand-sieves, but in India with a machine invented by Mr. Charles M'Neill, a Glasgow man. The process is by means of this apparatus completed in about a tenth of the time occupied by the manual exercise, and the result thus obtained is more satisfactory. In the past almost the entire quantity of tea consumed in Great Britain has been imported into London, which has enjoyed a complete monopoly of the trade. Some little time since Mr. A. Erskine Muirhead, Glasgow, turned his attention to the matter, and, after a recent visit to India organised a scheme which promises to bring a proportion at any rate of the Indian and Ceylon teas direct to the Clyde. The planters naturally desire to have for their produce a good market with low charges; and this, it is contended, is to be found in Glasgow. It is pointed out in a circular issued to them that "during 1886 the consumption of Indian tea in Glasgow and the neighbourhood had exceeded 10,000,000 lb., and there seems to be every prospect of an increased demand. Moreover, seeing that Glasgow has cheap and regular communication with the north of England and Ireland, it may be confidently assumed that there are openings in those quarters for considerable further developments of the trade. For 20 lb. to 40 lb. boxes, direct from the gardens, it seems certain that there will be a large and regular demand. Through bills of lading from Calcutta and Colombo to Glasgow can now be obtained at about the same freights as to London by steamers of the highest class. Of course, the immense population of London will always give it special advantages in some respects, but the matter of charges does not appear to be one of them. Indeed, the assertion is made that to send Indian tea to Trafalgar Square, it would be cheaper to ship it first to Glasgow, land and bond it there, and then forward it by rail, than to unload it at the Porte of London, where heavy charges are incurred. In these circumstances it is obvious that several benefits would accrue from the shipping of the quantity intended for consumption in the districts indicated in the circular direct to the Clyde, where the services can be obtained of an unrivalled fleet of steamers. One of the first fruits of Mr. Muirhead's labours was the establishment in Glasgow of a depot where pure Indian and Ceylon teas can be procured in small quantities. Constant supplies have been promised from some of the best gardens in India and Ceylon, and up to the present time the undertaking seems to have been attended with a large measure of success. If a recent advice to the effect that "the crop both of Hankow and Kiukiang teas is the worst ever known" should prove to be well-founded, the proportion of the newer kinds used throughout the country may be expected to show a marked increase. Messrs Henderson Brothers of the Anchor Line, have displayed every desire to co-operate in the efforts towards the encouragement of direct importation from India and Ceylon to Glasgow. It is their desire that the teas should be conveyed in their vessels, but there are certain drawbacks with which they, in common with other shipowners, have to contend. It is well known that the regular liners engaged in the Calcutta trade load back, as a rule, to London, and that the Clyde steamers come round to Glasgow to prepare for the outward run. When a vessel steams round to Glasgow in ballast, as is usually done, she has no "light dues" to pay, but if she carries any cargo from abroad, say 100 chests of tea, she is charged as on a foreign voyage. In a case where a vessel has a very limited quatity of cargo for Glasgow the practice is to discharge it at London, and to reship it, as the imposts for a coastwise trip are much smaller than in the other instance. It certainly seems an anomaly that shipowners should be compelled to adopt such a device, and it appears desirable that some adjustment of the rates should render it unnecessary. Clearly, however, this is a difficulty which, should the trade assume the dimensions which its promoters anticipate, will be easily overcome. For then vessels will load from the Indian and Ceylon ports to Glasgow direct. *Scotsman.*

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THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

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In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPCEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

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Yours faithfully
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Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester.
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D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post.
C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction.
JOHN MUMFORD,
Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

I have received a small tin of your "HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 12s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December, 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.
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I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.
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Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
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